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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF THE ORGANIZATION

16 June 1959—15 June 1960

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS : FIFTEENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 1 (A/4390)

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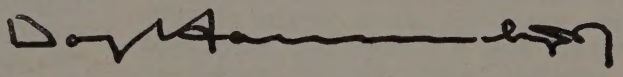
ABBREVIATIONS

ACC	Administrative Committee on Co-ordination
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECAFE	Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLA	Economic Commission for Latin America
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ILO	International Labour Organisation, International Labour Office
IMCO	Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OPEX	Operational and Executive Personnel Programme
TAB	Technical Assistance Board
TAC	Technical Assistance Committee
UNCURK	United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
WHO	World Health Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

Foreword

I submit herewith my fifteenth annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization from 16 June 1959 to 15 June 1960.

The review of the role of the Organization in world affairs which forms an Introduction to my annual report will this year be submitted, at a date nearer to the opening of the fifteenth session, as an addendum to the present document.



Dag HAMMARSKJOLD
Secretary-General

1 July 1960

Chapter I

POLITICAL AND SECURITY QUESTIONS

Chapter I covers the activities of the United Nations on political and security matters between 16 June 1959 and 15 June 1960. It gives an account of the action taken by the General Assembly at its fourteenth regular session, by the Security Council and by the Secretary-General, as well as by the various committees, commissions and agencies set up to deal with political and security questions.

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly elected Ceylon, Ecuador and Poland as non-permanent members of the Security Council to fill vacancies resulting from the expiration, on 31 December 1959, of the terms of office of Canada, Japan and Panama. The composition of the Security Council beginning 1 January 1960 as a result of those elections is as follows: China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America (permanent members) and Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador, Italy, Poland and Tunisia (non-permanent members).

Items dealt with by the Security Council have been treated more briefly than the others, since a more detailed account of the proceedings of the Council on such questions may be found in the reports of the Security Council to the General Assembly for the periods 16 July 1958 to 15 July 1959 and 16 July 1959 to 15 July 1960.

1. The question of disarmament

(*a*) Proceedings and decisions of the Disarmament Commission

On 7 September 1959, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of the Disarmament Commission, and transmitted for circulation the four-Power communiqué which announced agreement to establish a new ten-nation disarmament committee composed of France, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Poland and Romania.

While recognizing that the ultimate responsibility for general disarmament measures rested with the United Nations, the four Powers conceived of the committee as a means of exploring possible progress towards agreement on the limitation and reduction of all types of armaments and armed forces under effective international control as might, in the first instance, be of particular relevance to the countries participating in the deliberations. The four Governments hoped that the results achieved would provide a useful basis for the consideration of disarmament in the United Nations and declared their intention of keeping the Disarmament Commission informed of the progress of the new committee's deliberations by means of reports.

The Disarmament Commission met on 10 September 1959. In addition to the four-Power communiqué, the Commission had before it a draft resolution submitted by Ceylon, Ecuador, India, Indonesia, Ireland, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, whereby the Commission, recognizing that the ultimate responsibility for general disarmament was vested in the United Nations, would: (1) welcome the intention of the Powers to resume consultations and to keep the Disarmament Commission informed of their progress; (2) request the Secretary-General to provide appropriate facilities for the proposed consultations; and (3) recommend to the General Assembly that the Disarmament Commission, composed of all Members of the United Nations, should continue in being and be convened whenever deemed necessary.

During the Commission's discussions of the communiqué and the draft resolution, representatives emphasized that, while the Great Powers had a special responsibility in the field of general disarmament, the United Nations had a continuing and ultimate responsibility under the Charter. The Commission unanimously adopted the joint draft resolution.

(*b*) Proceedings and decisions of the General Assembly

The General Assembly included in the agenda of its fourteenth session the following five items related to the disarmament problem:

(i) General and complete disarmament;

(ii) Question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara;

(iii) Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons;

(iv) Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests;

(v) The report of the Disarmament Commission.

On 8 October 1959, the First Committee decided to consider each item separately in the above order.

(i) *General and complete disarmament*

On 18 September 1959, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in the course of his address to the General Assembly, submitted a "Declaration of the Soviet Government on General and Complete Disarmament". On the following day, the USSR requested the inclusion of the item "General and complete disarmament" in the agenda, and transmitted with its request the text of the USSR Declaration. The item was considered by the First

Committee at seventeen meetings from 9 October to 2 November.

In its Declaration, the Soviet Government proposed a programme in three stages for general and complete disarmament so that within four years all armed forces and armaments would be eliminated.

In the first stage, the USSR, the United States and the People's Republic of China would reduce the strength of their armed forces to the level of 1.7 million men, while the United Kingdom and France would reduce theirs to 650,000 men. The level of armed forces of other States would be agreed upon at a special session of the General Assembly or at a world conference. Armaments and military equipment would be reduced to correspond to the level fixed for the armed forces.

In the second stage, remaining armed forces would be disbanded and military bases in the territory of foreign States would be eliminated; military personnel stationed there would be disbanded.

The following measures would be taken in the third stage: destruction of all types of nuclear weapons and missiles; destruction of air force equipment; the prohibition and elimination of means of chemical and bacteriological warfare; prohibition of military research and development; abolition of military and paramilitary establishments; termination of military training and military and paramilitary service, and discontinuance of military expenditures.

An international control organ would be established with powers to control and inspect, corresponding to the stage reached in the phased disarmament programme. Upon completion of general and complete disarmament, the control organ would have free access to all objects of control. Furthermore, the control organization could institute a system of aerial observation and aerial photography over the territories of States. Any question of a violation under the terms of the agreement would be submitted for consideration by the Security Council or the General Assembly in accordance with their respective spheres of competence.

The Soviet Government also declared that, if there was no readiness on the part of the Western Powers to embark upon general and complete disarmament, it would agree to appropriate partial measures for disarmament and security, the following of which were considered the most important:

(1) Establishment of a European control and inspection zone with a reduction of foreign troops;

(2) Establishment of an atom-free zone in Central Europe;

(3) Elimination of military bases in the territories of foreign States;

(4) Conclusion of a non-aggression pact between the Member States of NATO and those of the Warsaw Treaty;

(5) Conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of surprise attack by one State upon another.

The First Committee also had before it a three-stage plan for comprehensive disarmament submitted to the General Assembly on 17 September 1959 by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the United Kingdom, based on the principles of a balance between disarmament in the nuclear and conventional fields and control as the test of progress. The plan provided in the first stage for: (*a*) an agreement among the nuclear Powers to discontinue nuclear weapon testing to be endorsed by other nations; (*b*) a technical conference on the feasibility of controlling the cut-off of production of fissionable materials for weapons; (*c*) agreement among the Great Powers to maximum limits for their forces and to the establishment of an international organ for the collection of information on current levels of forces and conventional armaments; (*d*) consideration of the handing over of specific quantities of armaments to the custody of an international control organization; (*e*) a conference to consider the problem of surprise attack in its political as well as technical aspects, to be convened if the other ideas were acceptable; (*f*) a study of the problems involved in the use of outer space; and (*g*) a study of the nature and functions of the international control organ which would not only have to control disarmament measures, but also would have increasing responsibilities within the framework of the United Nations to preserve world peace as purely national armaments diminished.

In the second stage, the plan provided for: (*a*) progressive reduction of conventional armaments and military manpower under proper control; (*b*) the introduction of a cut-off of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes; (*c*) beginning of a reduction of stocks of nuclear weapons by transfers to non-weapon uses; (*d*) establishment of a system of inspection against surprise attack; (*e*) agreement on a system to ensure the use of outer space for peaceful purposes; (*f*) a beginning in the development of the capacity of the international control organ to take measures to keep the peace.

In the third stage, the ultimate objective of which would be comprehensive disarmament by all Powers under effective international control, the plan would provide for: (*a*) a ban on the manufacture of nuclear, chemical, biological and other weapons of mass destruction; (*b*) a ban on the use of such weapons; (*c*) a ban on the use of outer space for military purposes; (*d*) a re-examination of the possibility of controlling and then eliminating the remaining stocks of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; (*e*) effective international control of military budgets; (*f*) final reductions of conventional armaments and military manpower to the levels required for internal security purposes only; and (*g*) the attainment by the international organ of its full capability for keeping peace.

On 22 October, the representative of France proposed that, in any disarmament programme, high priority be given to measures prohibiting first the development and then the manufacture and possession of all vehicles for the delivery of nuclear devices: satellites, rockets, supersonic or long-range aircraft, submarines, aircraft carriers, launching-pads, etc. As an illustration of how this might be carried out, it was suggested that: in the first stage, the parties would declare to an international disarmament organ their programmes and existing weapons; in the second stage, there might be prior notification and control of tests; finally, in the third stage, there would be prohibition, destruction and control of stockpiles, infrastructures and factories. All that would remain would be certain approved air and naval material to meet the needs of internal security and the obligations imposed by the United Nations Charter.

The United States representative declared that his Government unreservedly supported the greatest possible amount of controlled disarmament and that it was prepared to give the Soviet proposal, as well as all others, the most serious scrutiny in the new ten-nation disarmament committee. Observing that in any disarmament programme of whatever magnitude, adequate and timely inspection and control must be built into the system so that the programme as a whole might create confidence, he stated that the clearer the Soviet plan for inspection and control to accompany its proposal would be, the more attention the proposal itself would deserve.

In connexion with the goal of complete disarmament, the United States representative suggested that the following questions might perhaps be considered by the Disarmament Commission:

(1) What type of international police force should be established to preserve international peace and security?

(2) What principles of international law should govern the use of such a force?

(3) What internal security forces, in precise terms, would be required by the nations of the world if existing armaments were abolished?

The United States welcomed the Soviet Union's willingness to seek progress through limited steps and declared its readiness to move forward on any aspect of the disarmament problem including: (1) reducing the threat of surprise attack; (2) gaining experience in the actual operation of workable systems of international control; (3) lightening the great weight of all armaments, and (4) first in priority because nearest to realization, controlled cessation of nuclear tests.

With respect to the question of surprise attack, the United States representative declared that if there could not be discussion solely on the technical aspects, the United States would be prepared to join in treating the full range of technical issues along with the political problems; the ten-nation disarmament committee seemed to offer such an opportunity.

In the course of the debate, there was general support for the objective of general and complete disarmament and the view that detailed consideration of the problems submitted to the General Assembly should be left for the ten-nation disarmament committee. A draft resolution was sponsored by all eighty-two Members whereby the General Assembly, considering that the question of general and complete disarmament was the most important one facing the world today, would: (1) call upon Governments to make every effort to achieve a constructive solution of the problem; (2) transmit to the Disarmament Commission, and request the Secretary-General to make available to the ten-nation disarmament committee, the Declaration of the United Kingdom of 17 September, and the Declaration of the USSR of 18 September, as well as the other proposals or suggestions made; and (3) express the hope that measures leading towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control would be worked out in detail and agreed upon in the shortest possible time.

On 2 November, the First Committee unanimously approved this draft resolution. It was adopted unanimously, without a vote, by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 (resolution 1378 (XIV)).

(ii) *Question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara*

On 13 August 1959, Morocco requested the General Assembly to consider the question of French nuclear tests in the Sahara in view of the anxiety of its population in the area, and the rejection by France of Moroccan notes on the subject. The item was considered at eleven meetings of the First Committee from 4 to 12 November 1959.

On 4 November, a draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen, later joined by Japan and the Federation of Malaya. The preamble of this draft resolution would have the Assembly: (1) state that it was conscious of the great concern throughout the world repeatedly expressed in the United Nations over the prospect of further nuclear tests; (2) note the declared intention of France to undertake nuclear tests in the Sahara; (3) consider the grave dangers and risks to which nuclear tests would expose the populations of many countries, in Africa and elsewhere, especially those bordering on the Sahara; (4) recognize the anxiety caused by the contemplated tests in the Sahara among all peoples, and more particularly those of Africa; (5) bear in mind that in creating conditions of danger in Africa, France could not assure the responsibility for the protection of the threatened sovereign States; (6) consider the special responsibility of the United Nations for the health, safety and well-being of the dependent peoples of Africa threatened by such tests; and (7) note with regret that direct representations to France by several countries had been unsuccessful. In the operative part, the Assembly would: (1) express its grave concern over the intention of the French Government to conduct nuclear tests in the Sahara, and (2) urge France to refrain from such tests.

The representative of Morocco contended that the climatic and geographic conditions in the Sahara added to the risks involved in French nuclear tests. Although his Government did not object to France's catching up with other nuclear Powers, the testing of the bomb on African territory was bound to shock the African conscience. Other sponsors, including Afghanistan, India, Indonesia and Japan, emphasized that their objections to French tests were based on their opposition to nuclear weapon tests in general. It was observed that the French tests would take place at a time when progress was being made in Geneva towards agreement on a treaty discontinuing tests. Furthermore, it was felt that even the smallest amounts of radiation from the tests were liable to have deleterious genetic and perhaps also somatic effects.

The representative of France emphasized that his Government could not accept any discrimination. If the three nuclear Powers agreed to halt under international control the production of fissionable material for weapons' purposes, to begin to reconvert their stockpiles for peaceful uses, and to eliminate vehicles for nuclear explosives, France would adopt the same measures. If, however, they should merely agree to renounce nuclear tests, France's position would not be altered in the absence of general agreement on disarmament. As to radioactive fall-out, the French representative maintained that France's experimentation would involve a very small amount of energy compared with other tests previously carried out by the nuclear Powers, and em-

phasized the distinction between France's projected atomic experiment and previous hydrogen weapon tests. He maintained that all conditions in the Sahara were more favourable than in the test areas used by the nuclear Powers.

On 10 November, Italy and the United Kingdom submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly, *inter alia,* recalling its resolution 1252 (XIII) of 4 November 1958, would: (1) express the hope that the French Government would associate itself with the arrangements which might be worked out to achieve the suspension of nuclear weapon tests under effective international control, and (2) request France to take full account of the views expressed in the First Committee's debate. Peru later co-sponsored this draft resolution.

The United Kingdom representative maintained that, on the basis of its experience with atomic bomb tests, his Government was of the view that French tests would not endanger the health and safety of the African people. The United States representative said that his Government was convinced that if an agreement discontinuing nuclear tests resulted from the Geneva Conference, other States should join in. On the basis of its experience, the United States had concluded that the highest levels of radiation caused by fall-out from all known tests of nuclear devices to date were less than the normal variations in natural background level of radiation. The USSR representative said that the projected French tests must be viewed in the light of the progress being made in Geneva and the improvement in the political atmosphere. The USSR stood in principle for a complete cessation of nuclear weapon tests.

On 10 November, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico and Panama submitted amendments to the twenty-two Power draft resolution, to reword various paragraphs of the preamble, in particular to refer to the progress made in Geneva concerning the discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests and to express the hope that, in the same spirit which inspired the voluntary suspension of tests by nuclear Powers, no State would initiate or resume tests of this kind. The amendments proposed to replace the operative part by a single paragraph expressing the hope that France would reconsider its decision to carry out nuclear weapon tests taking into account the views expressed in the debate.

The sponsors of the amendment argued that the twenty-two Power draft resolution was not acceptable because it divorced the problem of nuclear tests in the Sahara from the general question of discontinuing tests, and because it contained categorical affirmations referring to risks, dangers and precautions which had not been entirely substantiated. They objected to the three-Power draft resolution because, by implication, it sanctioned the carrying out of nuclear weapon tests prior to France's association with any future agreements reached at Geneva. A similar criticism of the three-Power draft was voiced by some of the sponsors of the twenty-two Power draft.

On 12 November, Ghana and Indonesia, sponsors of the twenty-two Power draft resolution, submitted joint sub-amendments to the five-Power amendments, incorporating some of the preambular paragraphs suggested by the Latin American Powers and restoring others from the twenty-two Power draft resolution. It also proposed to reinstate the two operative paragraphs of the twenty-two Power draft, amended so that the Assembly "request" rather than "urge" France to refrain from tests.

On 12 November, the First Committee voted on the draft resolutions and amendments. It adopted the sub-amendments of Ghana and Indonesia, the first operative paragraph being adopted by a roll-call vote of 45 to 28, with 9 abstentions, and the second operative paragraph by a roll-call vote of 44 to 28, with 10 abstentions. In view of the adoption of the sub-amendments, the Committee did not vote on the five-Power amendments. It adopted the twenty-two Power draft resolution, as amended, by a roll-call vote of 46 to 26, with 10 abstentions. The draft resolution of Italy, Peru and the United Kingdom was rejected by a roll-call vote of 38 to 24, with 20 abstentions.

On 20 November 1959, the General Assembly voted separately, by roll-call, on various paragraphs of the draft resolution. It adopted by 45 votes to 20, with 17 abstentions, the third paragraph of the preamble which read "considering the deep concern felt over the dangers and risks which such tests entail", and by 44 to 10, with 28 abstentions, the seventh preambular paragraph which read "recognizing the anxiety caused by the contemplated tests in the Sahara among all peoples, and more particularly those of Africa".

The eighth and ninth paragraphs of the preamble, however, were not adopted, as they failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority. The eighth paragraph, reading "Bearing in mind that in creating conditions of danger in Africa, France cannot assume the responsibility for the protection of the threatened sovereign States", received 36 votes in favour, 30 against and 16 abstentions. The ninth paragraph, stating "Considering the special responsibility of the United Nations for the health, safety and well-being of the dependent peoples of Africa threatened by such tests", received 39 votes in favour, 25 against and 18 abstentions.

Both operative paragraphs were adopted in roll-call votes, the first expressing the Assembly's grave concern at the French Government's intention to conduct nuclear tests, by 48 votes to 19, with 15 abstentions, and the second, requesting France to refrain from such tests, by 51 votes to 17, with 14 abstentions.

The draft resolution, as amended, was adopted as a whole by a roll-call vote of 51 votes to 16, with 15 abstentions (resolution 1379 (XIV)).

(iii) *Prevention of the wider dissemination of nuclear weapons*

On 15 June 1959, Ireland requested the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the fourteenth session. The First Committee considered it at three meetings from 13 to 16 November 1959.

On 28 October, Ireland submitted a draft resolution which, as finally revised on 16 November, provided that the General Assembly, recognizing that the danger existed that an increase in the number of States possessing nuclear weapons might occur, would: (1) suggest that the ten-nation disarmament committee in the course of its deliberations should consider appropriate means of averting this danger, including the feasibility of an international agreement, subject to inspection and control, whereby the Powers producing nuclear weapons would refrain from handing over the control of such weapons to any nation not possessing them and the Powers not possessing such weapons would refrain

from manufacturing them, and (2) invite the ten-nation disarmament committee to include the results of its deliberations on these matters in its report to the Disarmament Commission.

In presenting the draft resolution, the representative of Ireland observed that it was intended to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons from becoming a much greater problem while general disarmament measures were being discussed. There was general support for the draft resolution as a procedural measure bringing the problem to the attention of the ten-nation disarmament committee within the context of general disarmament. The USSR representative, however, declared that he could not support the resolution because it did not cover cases where nuclear weapons were transferred to the territory of an ally but remained under the control of the producing country. The representative of France stated that he would abstain from voting because the transfer of fissionable materials or nuclear weapons was difficult, if not impossible, to control.

Following its approval by the First Committee on 16 November, the draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 by a roll-call vote of 68 to none, with 12 abstentions (resolution 1380 (XIV)).

(iv) *Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests*

On 16 August 1959, India requested the inclusion in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the item "Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests". The subject was considered by the First Committee at four meetings from 18 to 20 November.

Austria, Japan and Sweden submitted a draft resolution on 31 October, revised on 17 November 1959, whereby the General Assembly would: (1) express appreciation for the efforts of the States concerned to reach an agreement on the prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, including an appropriate international control system; (2) express the hope that these efforts would be intensified; (3) urge the States concerned to continue their voluntary discontinuance of the testing of nuclear weapons; and (4) request them to report to the General Assembly the results of their negotiations.

Also on 31 October, India submitted a draft resolution, a revised version of which, dated 17 November, was co-sponsored by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Yemen and Yugoslavia. Under this draft resolution, the Assembly would: (1) express its appreciation to the States concerned for their patient and sincere efforts to reach agreement on the discontinuance of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests with effective international control, and for the progress hitherto achieved; (2) express the hope that the States concerned would reach such agreement at an early date; (3) appeal to the States concerned in the Geneva discussions to continue their present voluntary suspension of tests, and to other States to desist from such tests; and (4) request the States concerned to report to the Disarmament Commission and to the General Assembly the results of their negotiations. On 18 November, Cambodia, Cuba, Japan and Libya joined in sponsoring this resolution.

The representative of India observed that the joint draft resolution of twenty-four Powers appealed not only to the nuclear Powers to continue their suspension of nuclear weapon tests, but also to all other States to desist from undertaking such tests. The representatives of Austria and Sweden explained that the three-Power draft resolution had been drafted with a view to avoiding references to points already covered under other items of the agenda. The representative of Japan noted that his delegation found it possible to co-sponsor both draft resolutions because they complemented each other.

The representative of the USSR expressed the opinion that the solution of the question of the cessation of atomic and hydrogen weapons tests should not be postponed because of negotiations on general and complete disarmament. The Geneva conference should not find it difficult to reach agreement on the composition of the control posts and on the procedure for adopting decisions on financial and administrative-managerial questions. As to the unsettled question of inspection of suspected underground nuclear explosions, the Soviet representative reiterated the proposal of his Government of 23 April 1959 that there should be established a fixed number of inspections to be carried out each year if the reports of the control posts showed the presence of events which could be suspected of being underground nuclear explosions.

He recalled his Government's decision not to resume nuclear tests; only in the event of the Western Powers resuming their tests, would the Soviet Union consider itself free of this obligation.

The United States representative said that his Government regarded the Geneva negotiations as a key to the ability of countries to deal effectively and realistically with the problem of arms control. Noting that the nuclear Powers had already agreed on the specific wording of seventeen treaty articles and the preamble, the United States representative said that the three issues which remained to be settled were (1) composition of control posts, (2) voting procedure and (3) inspection. The United States considered that provision should be made for participation of nationals of other Members of the United Nations as part of an international staff at control posts. On voting procedure, the United States position was that day-to-day operations of the control system must not be subject to the veto. On what it regarded as the most important unsettled question, namely that of inspection, the United States, attaching great importance to technical talks, believed that there must be some reasonable relation between the number of inspections and the number of unidentified events recorded by the system's instruments for detecting underground tests.

The United States representative recalled President Eisenhower's proposal of 13 April 1959 that the parties take the first step of suspending nuclear weapon tests in the atmosphere up to the greatest point at which effective controls could be extended. With regard to the voluntary suspension of tests, the United States might continue it beyond 1959 depending upon circumstances. He emphasized, however, that the indefinite continuation of a voluntary uncontrolled suspension of tests might not contribute to the objective of ending nuclear weapon tests under an agreement providing for effective international control.

The United Kingdom representative expressed the belief that there was a genuine prospect of success at the Geneva Conference. The representative of France declared that the cessation of tests was not a beginning

of disarmament; it was first necessary to limit the production and development of nuclear weapons under control.

Following their approval by the First Committee on 19 November, both draft resolutions were adopted by the General Assembly on 21 November. The first draft resolution (originally the three-Power draft) was adopted by 78 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (resolution 1402 A (XIV)), and the second draft resolution (originally the twenty-four Power draft) was adopted by a roll-call vote of 60 to 1, with 20 abstentions (resolution 1402 B (XIV)).

(v) *The report of the Disarmament Commission*

On 11 September 1959, the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the report of the Disarmament Commission in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. He drew attention to the possibility open to the Assembly of considering some or all items bearing on disarmament matters under the general heading "Question of disarmament". However, the First Committee decided on 8 October 1959 to consider each item separately. As a result, the First Committee on 20 November considered the item: "Report of the Disarmament Commission: letter dated 11 September 1959 from the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission to the Secretary-General."

India and Yugoslavia on 19 November submitted a draft resolution whereby the General Assembly, noting with approval the report of the Disarmament Commission, would (1) decide that the Commission should continue to be composed of all Members of the United Nations; (2) transmit to the Commission all the documents, proposals and records of discussions relating to disarmament at the fourteenth session; and (3) request the Secretary-General to provide the staff and services required by the Commission and, in consultation with the Governments concerned, provide such facilities as might be required by the ten-nation disarmament committee.

The draft resolution was unanimously adopted by the First Committee on 20 November and on the following day by the General Assembly (resolution 1403 (XIV)).

(c) Developments following the fourteenth session of the General Assembly

(i) *General and complete disarmament*

The members of the Ten Nation Committee on Disarmament decided to convene in Geneva on 15 March. At the first meeting of the Conference of the Committee, the Chairman of the United Nations Disarmament Commission, Ambassador Padilla Nervo, stressed the role and responsibility of the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the vital interest of all countries in the results of the Conference.

After a first round of discussion, the Conference decided, at its thirty-second meeting, on 29 April, to suspend its work. It reconvened at Geneva on 7 June.

On 2 June, the USSR presented proposals concerning the basic clauses of a treaty on general and complete disarmament. The USSR representative pointed out that, while consistently upholding its proposal of 18 September 1959, the USSR was at the same time prepared to take into consideration any constructive ideas put forward by other participants in the Conference of the Ten Nation Committee on Disarmament.

The new USSR proposals envisaged that agreement should be reached from the very first stage on the prohibition and destruction, under international control, of all means of delivering nuclear weapons to their targets, and the simultaneous liquidation of military bases in the territories of other States.

It was also proposed that a joint study be carried out of the problem of ensuring peace and international law in relations between States in conditions of general and complete disarmament, so that during the third, concluding stage, the necessary measures could be taken in accordance with the United Nations Charter to maintain peace in such conditions. Such measures could include an undertaking by States to make police units available to the Security Council, whenever necessary.

The USSR proposal gave a detailed description of the principles which should govern the composition, functions and powers of the control organization to be established by the disarmament treaty.

On 15 June, the Conference of the Ten Nation Committee on Disarmament had held thirty-nine meetings, and was still in session.

(ii) *French nuclear tests in the Sahara*

On 13 February, the French Government announced that an atomic device had been exploded at Reggan in the Sahara. On 1 April, a second explosion of limited power took place at Reggan, ending the first series of French nuclear explosions.

In a letter to the Secretary-General on 14 March, the representatives of twenty-two Asian and African States referred to resolution 1379 (XIV) and to a communication of 2 February in which twenty-five Asian and African representatives had expressed the deep concern of their Governments over the then-impending French nuclear tests in the Sahara. They noted that since that date a French nuclear test had taken place in the Sahara, and that there were indications that further tests would be conducted in the near future. In the light of those recent developments, it was the view of the twenty-two Governments that a special session of the General Assembly should consider the question, and they requested the Secretary-General to take steps to summon such a special session.

On 15 April, fourteen countries in addition to the twenty-two requesting the session had replied favourably to the request; since the majority of Members were not in favour, no special session was convened.

(iii) *Suspension of nuclear and thermo-nuclear tests*

The Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests reconvened on 27 October 1959. On 15 June it held its 213th meeting, and remained in session.

2. Peaceful uses of atomic energy

In its resolution 1344 (XIII) adopted on 13 December 1958, the General Assembly, requested the Secretary-General and the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee, in consultation with the International Atomic Energy Agency and the interested specialized agencies, to undertake a thorough evaluation of the Second United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in relation to the need, nature and timing of similar conferences in this

field. The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to submit an interim report at its fourteenth session and a report on the results of such a study at its fifteenth session.

At its fourteenth session, the Assembly considered and took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General. A statement was made on behalf of the Secretary-General and at the suggestion of the United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee clarifying the observation in the interim report that it would be premature to present conclusions about a third conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This statement reported that at the Committee's meeting on 28 October 1959 all members had agreed on the desirability of holding a third conference under United Nations sponsorship and had further been of the view that 1962 would seem to be a desirable year for such a conference, and that Geneva would again be the most likely site for it.

Prior to, and at, the next meeting of the Scientific Advisory Committee on 28 April 1960, consultations were held with the IAEA and interested specialized agencies, as well as with the members of the Scientific Advisory Committee, with a view to formulating more detailed recommendations. The resulting report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly recommends that a third United Nations Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, of the same comprehensive character as the previous two and of roughly the same size, as regards papers and participants, as the first Conference, should be held in Geneva in 1962 at a precise date to be determined later, on the understanding that the possibility of 1963 as an alternative date be left open for the time being.

3. The effects of atomic radiation

The annual progress report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, submitted on 15 June 1959, was discussed by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session in plenary meeting on 17 November 1959, without being referred to one of the Main Committees. The Assembly had before it a resolution, submitted jointly by Argentina, Austria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and Norway, and amended by Costa Rica with the consent of the sponsors, whereby the General Assembly would: (1) approve the Committee's recommendations in connexion with the plans and suggested activities contained in its annual progress report; (2) request the Committee, in consultation with IAEA, FAO, UNESCO, WHO and WMO, to consider and study appropriate arrangements for stimulating the flow of further information and data of the type already contained in its comprehensive report; (3) request the Committee, in consultation with WHO, IAEA, FAO and UNESCO and other interested organizations, to consider and study appropriate arrangements for encouraging genetic, biological and other studies, including those concerned with C^{14}, that would elucidate the effects of radiation exposure on the health of human populations; (4) invite Member States having facilities for laboratory analyses to make known to other Governments the extent to which they were prepared to receive and analyse samples in accordance with the Committee's programme of work, and invite FAO, IAEA and WHO to consider and inform the Committee what assistance they might give in this connexion; and (5) request the Committee to submit as soon as practicable a report on its study of these questions to the Secretary-General for publication and dissemination to all States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies and for consideration by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

The resolution was adopted unanimously (resolution 1376 (XIV)).

The Committee held its seventh session at Headquarters from 11 to 22 January 1960. Professor Rolf Sievert of Sweden served as Chairman and Dr. E. E. Pochin of the United Kingdom was elected to serve as Vice-Chairman in the absence of Dr. V. R. Khanolkar of India.

At this session, the Committee considered General Assembly resolution 1376 (XIV) and certain technical questions, including the physical aspects of fall-out, food chain problems and low-dose dose-effect relations. It also reviewed the plans for the joint United Nations/World Health Organization seminar on use of vital and health statistics for genetic and radiation studies, to be held in Geneva from 5 to 9 September 1960. All of the technical discussions at this session of the Committee constituted necessary preliminaries to the drafting of the next full report of the Committee, which is expected to be submitted to the General Assembly in 1962.

Arising from the consideration of sections II and III of resolution 1376 (XIV), the Committee requested its Secretary to address a letter to States Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies. This letter, dated 7 April 1960, expressed the wish of the Committee to ensure continuation of the flow of information relevant to its work, mentioned that it would particularly like to obtain data concerning levels of radioactive contamination in soils, water, food products and the human body and suggested that countries initiate sampling programmes. Listed in an annex to the letter were the countries offering assistance in sampling and analysis. The letter also dealt with the request of the General Assembly to consider and study appropriate arrangements for encouraging genetic, biological and other studies. A statement addressed to scientists in the radiation field, describing the Committee's requirements for data, was also attached to the letter.

4. Question of the peaceful uses of outer space

The *ad hoc* Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, established by the General Assembly in resolution 1348 (XIII) of 13 December 1958 and convened on 6 May 1959, held six meetings between that date and 25 June 1959. As indicated in the previous annual report, the representatives of the following States took part in its work: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, France, Iran, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States. The representatives of Czechoslavakia, India, Poland, the USSR and the United Arab Republic did not participate in the work of the Committee.

In dealing with the four areas of study referred to it by the General Assembly for report, the *ad hoc* Committee established a Committee of the Whole on technical matters and one on legal matters, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on

the activities and resources of the United Nations, of specialized agencies and of other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space. The Committees of the Whole held nineteen meetings in all and submitted their reports by the middle of June. The *ad hoc* Committee itself adopted a report on the future organizational arrangements to facilitate international co-operation in the field within the framework of the United Nations. The four parts of the *ad hoc* Committee's report were approved at its sixth meeting on 25 June.

Part I was a review of the activities and resources of international scientific organizations and intergovernmental organizations relating to the peaceful uses of outer space. Part II reviewed the actual position and trends in peaceful space activities from a scientific and technical point of view. Drawing on experience in international scientific co-operation, it analysed methods and organs for co-operation in the use of outer space and considered areas where there was a particular need for co-operation and where it might appropriately be undertaken under the auspices of the United Nations. In part III, the report considered the legal problems which might arise in the exploration and exploitation of outer space and indicated various means by which answers to such problems might be sought.

In the last part of the report, the *ad hoc* Committee surveyed types of long-term organizational arrangements possible within the framework of the United Nations and recognized that continued study and review of the problem were necessary. Accordingly, the *ad hoc* Committee limited its conclusions to the steps to be taken at that stage without taking a position on the longer-range measures.

The Committee believed that it would not be appropriate at that time to establish any autonomous intergovernmental organization for international co-operation in the field of outer space, nor to ask any existing autonomous intergovernmental organization to undertake over-all responsibilities in that field.

Accordingly, the Committee suggested certain general functions and tasks that might appropriately be undertaken within the framework of the United Nations, among them the following: (*a*) to provide a focal point for facilitating international co-operation with respect to outer space activities undertaken by Governments, specialized agencies and international scientific organizations; (*b*) to study practical and feasible measures for facilitating international co-operation; (*c*) to consider means, as appropriate, for studying and resolving legal problems which might arise in the carrying out of programmes for the exploration of outer space; and (*d*) to review, as appropriate, the subject matter entrusted by the General Assembly to the *ad hoc* Committee in resolution 1348 (XIII).

The *ad hoc* Committee believed that, for the most part, the questions involved under (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) above were such as to require consideration at the governmental level. Therefore, it suggested the establishment of an Assembly committee to perform such functions, to report to the General Assembly and to make recommendations as appropriate.

The Committee stated that the functions under (*a*) above, however, were of a type frequently entrusted to an international secretariat. The General Assembly might therefore wish to consider among other possibilities that of requesting the Secretary-General to organize a small expert unit within the Secretariat; furthermore, as an aid in determining the precise character of such a Secretariat unit, it might be desirable to provide a means whereby the Secretary-General could avail himself of the advice and assistance of those directly concerned in the peaceful uses of outer space. The *ad hoc* Committee suggested, therefore, that consideration might be given to providing for a small committee to advise the Secretary-General. This advisory committee could include representatives of the appropriate specialized agencies, scientists designated by international scientific organizations, and representatives of Member States, as necessary.

Finally, the Committee believed that it would be appropriate for existing specialized agencies to continue to pursue lines of endeavour within their competence in regard to outer space activities, and for the General Assembly to ask the agencies to include in their reports to the United Nations information on their activities in connexion with outer space.

On 22 September 1959, the General Assembly, without objection, included the report of the *ad hoc* Committee in the agenda of the fourteenth session.

The First Committee considered the item on 11 and 12 December 1959. On 11 December, a two-part draft resolution was submitted by Brazil, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Japan, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the USSR, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom and the United States.

By part A of the draft resolution, the General Assembly, recognizing the common interest of mankind in furthering the peaceful use of outer space and the great importance of international co-operation in this field, would establish a Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space with the following members, to serve during 1960 and 1961: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Romania, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America. The Committee would: (1) review, as appropriate, the area of international co-operation, and study practical and feasible means for giving effect to programmes in the peaceful uses of outer space which could appropriately be undertaken under United Nations auspices, including *inter alia*: (*a*) assistance for continuation on a permament basis of the outer space research carried on within the framework of the International Geophysical Year; (*b*) organization of the mutual exchange and dissemination of information on outer space research; and (*c*) encouragement of national research programmes for the study of outer space, and the rendering of all possible assistance and help towards their realization; and (2) study the nature of legal problems which may arise from exploration of outer space. The Committee would be requested to submit reports on its activities to the subsequent sessions of the General Assembly.

Under part B of the resolution, the General Assembly would decide to convene in 1960 or 1961, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international scientific conference for the exchange of experience in the peaceful uses of outer space. The Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, in consultation with the Secretary-General and in co-operation with the appropriate specialized agencies, would work out

proposals with regard to the convening of such a scientific conference. The Secretary-General would be requested, in accordance with the conclusions of the Committee, to make the necessary organizational arrangements for the conference.

At the same meeting, Belgium submitted an amendment which would specify that the international scientific conference would be a conference "of interested Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies".

There was general agreement in the Committee on the need to take adequate account, in furthering the peaceful uses of outer space, of the role of the non-governmental bodies organized by the international scientific community. It was also emphasized that the countries lagging in space research should not be allowed to fall further behind and that means be found to narrow the existing gap. It was equally felt that it would be appropriate for the specialized agencies of the United Nations to continue to pursue lines of endeavour within their competence in regard to outer space activities.

Repeated reference was also made in the debate to the twelve-nation treaty on Antarctica signed in Washington on 1 December 1959 as an example that, in certain respects, might open the way for an agreement on outer space.

Concerning the legal aspects of the question of the peaceful uses of outer space, it was generally felt that the United Nations should accept the responsibility of studying the legal problems that might arise from human activities in outer space with a view to suggesting possible solutions to those problems.

The amendment submitted by Belgium was supported by a majority of Members as being in accordance with United Nations precedents on the calling of international conferences. Among those opposing it, the representative of the USSR stated that the international scientific conference should be open for participation to all States that wished to take part in it and to make their contribution to such an important international endeavour. He considered that the Belgian amendment was discriminatory in respect of certain States, as it failed to take account of the fact that the countries which were not Members of the United Nations or of the specialized agencies found themselves outside those bodies for reasons altogether outside their control.

On 12 December 1959, the Belgian amendment was adopted by a roll-call vote of 44 to 16, with 15 abstentions, and the joint draft resolution, as amended, by 74 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

On 12 December 1959, the resolution, as recommended by the First Committee, was uanimously adopted by the General Assembly (resolution 1472 (XIV)).

5. Admission of new Members

On 13 January 1960, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Cameroun submitted his country's application for admission to membership in the United Nations, together with a declaration of acceptance of the obligations contained in the Charter.

The Security Council considered the application at a meeting on 26 January and unanimously adopted a draft resolution submitted by France and Tunisia recommending to the General Assembly that Cameroun be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

On 20 May 1960, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Togo, noting that by resolution 1416 (XIV) the General Assembly had recommended that upon the attainment of independence Togoland should be admitted to membership in the United Nations, submitted his country's application for admission to membership. He declared that the Republic of Togo undertook to accept without reservation the obligations contained in the Charter.

The Security Council considered the application at a meeting held on 31 May, and unanimously adopted a draft resolution submitted by France and Tunisia recommending to the General Assembly that the Republic of Togo be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

6. The question of Hungary

On 16 November 1959, Sir Leslie Munro, Special Representative on the Question of Hungary, proposed the inclusion of "The question of Hungary" in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly as an important and urgent matter. In an attached explanatory memorandum, he said that the hope that the Governments concerned would contribute to the improvement of the international situation by taking measures to achieve the objectives set forth by the Assembly had not been realized; foreign armed forces had not been withdrawn from Hungary; repression continued; and there was widespread concern at the continuing trials and executions, despite assurances given in the General Assembly that they had been brought to an end. The Hungarian authorities persisted in refusing to allow the Special Representative to visit Hungary and thus continued their refusal to collaborate with the United Nations in the matter.

On 20 November, the United States representative sent a letter and accompanying memorandum to the Secretary-General, stating that the United States supported the proposal to place the question on the agenda.

On 23 November, the General Committee, by 15 votes to 3, with 2 abstentions, recommended that the question be included in the agenda. This recommendation was adopted by the General Assembly on 25 November by a roll call vote of 51 to 10, with 15 abstentions. The Assembly decided that the item would be considered in plenary meeting without reference to a Committee.

On 25 November, the Special Representative submitted a report in which he reviewed the efforts he had made to establish contact with the Governments directly concerned in the matter. The Hungarian authorities and the Government of the USSR had continued to advance the view that the question of Hungary was a matter within the domestic jurisdiction of Hungary and had, on these grounds, denied the legality of the Assembly's resolutions on the subject and had impugned the validity of his designation as United Nations Representative. However, the Assembly was necessarily concerned with a political situation which arose from foreign military intervention, contrary to the provisions of Article 2, paragraph 4, of the Charter and equally with practices resulting from that intervention which

contravened the Universal Declaration of Human Rights —such as the mass deportation of Hungarians to the USSR and the establishment of a régime of "summary jurisdiction".

Confronted by the refusal of Hungary and the USSR to collaborate, the Special Representative stated, he had considered whether he should withdraw from his office but had concluded that it was his duty to continue in office as a symbol of continuing United Nations concern to achieve the political independence of Hungary in accordance with the General Assembly's resolutions. It would seem reasonable, he said, to regard agreement by the Hungarian authorities to a visit by him in his capacity as United Nations Representative as the indispensable preliminary acknowledgement by Hungary of its willingness to fulfil its obligations as a Member of the United Nations. Reviewing the situation in Hungary, including developments concerning trials and executions in Hungary, the Special Representative concluded that there was no evidence of any basic change in the Hungarian situation which would warrant relaxation of United Nations attention to the problem.

The question was discussed by the General Assembly in the course of four plenary meetings held on 8 and 9 December 1959. The Assembly had before it a twenty-four Power draft resolution submitted by Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, the Federation of Malaya, France, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Philippines, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay. It provided that the Assembly, having considered the report of the United Nations Representative, would deplore the continued disregard by the USSR and the present Hungarian régime of the General Assembly's resolutions dealing with the situation in Hungary; call upon the USSR and the Hungarian authorities to co-operate with the United Nations Representative on Hungary; and ask the United Nations Representative to continue his efforts.

Following a statement by the United Nations Representative introducing his report, the report was endorsed by a majority of speakers. They emphasized the concern of the United Nations in the matter and, among other things, urged that Soviet troops be withdrawn. Many expressed concern regarding evidence that reprisals against individuals who had participated in the 1956 revolution were still continuing despite repeated promises by the Hungarian authorities.

The representatives of Hungary and the USSR, among others, reiterated their objection to consideration of the question by the General Assembly and their opposition to attempts to interfere in the domestic affairs of Hungary. They also argued that the Soviet troops were in Hungary under the Warsaw Pact and had nothing to do with the question under consideration. The current tendency towards relaxation of international tension, they stated, could only be harmed by attempts to reintroduce "cold war" questions in the United Nations.

The representative of Hungary stated that his delegation had decided to take part in the discussion as a sign of respect to the General Assembly, even though the bad effects of the discussion of such provocative issues were already evident. Analysing the contents of the report, he argued that the material used by the United Nations Representative was dubious and far-fetched, especially in the parts concerning so-called reprisals against individuals and the internal policy of the Hungarian Government, and concluded that his delegation could take no notice of it. The Hungarian people had one request to the United Nations: to help them extricate themselves from the position of being used in the "cold war".

On 9 December, the General Assembly adopted the twenty-four Power draft resolution by a roll-call vote of 53 to 10, with 17 abstentions (resolution 1454 (XIV)).

On the same day, the Credentials Committee adopted, by 7 votes to 2, a United States motion that it "take no decision regarding the credentials submitted on behalf of the representatives of Hungray". The motion was opposed by the representative of the USSR. The Committee reported that, subject to this decision, it found the credentials of all representatives in order.

The General Assembly considered the report of the Credentials Committee on 10 December, when the representative of Hungary protested against the Committee's decision, which he termed illegal, discriminatory and unreasonable. The Assembly approved the report by 72 votes to 1, with 1 abstention.

7. The United Nations Emergency Force

In accordance with resolution 1125 (XI) of 2 February 1957, the Secretary-General submitted on 10 September 1959 a third progress report on the organization and financing of the Force since 27 August 1958, when the last report on the United Nations Emergency Force was made to the General Assembly. The report included a section on financial arrangements and cost estimates.

This progress report stated that the period had been one of continuing quiet along the entire line, a condition in no small measure attributable to the presence of UNEF. A total of 137 incidents had occurred during the period, all but a very few of which were of a minor nature. There had, however, been situations which, in the absence of a restraining influence, could readily have assumed serious proportions. The total strength of the Force had been maintained at approximately 5,350 officers and other ranks. It was the view both of the Commander and of the Secretary-General that the Force must be maintained at this level if it was to continue to carry out its mission with the same degree of effectiveness which characterized its operation thus far. It was difficult in present circumstances to foresee when UNEF might be withdrawn without inviting the risk of dangerous consequences.

The financial situation of the Force was serious because funds had not been forthcoming from Member Governments for its maintenance at the minimum strength consistent with the performance of its task.

The General Assembly considered the progress report in plenary meeting on 21 November 1959. The representative of the Soviet Union stated that the decision of the General Assembly to establish the Force was in contradiction to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and that the cost of the Force should be borne by the States originally responsible for the situation. The representative of the United States, in endorsing the existence of the Force and approving its performance, pleaded the imprudence o

allowing a force with such an effective record to go out of existence and urged all Members to meet their obligations with regard to its financing. The motion to take note of the report was adopted by a vote of 66 to 9, with 6 abstentions.

In a supplementary report, the Secretary-General informed the General Assembly on 3 December 1959 that the Commander of the Force, Lieutenant-General E. L. M. Burns, had requested permission to hand over his command and to return to national service, having served as Commander of the Force since 5 November 1956 and having previously served since 9 August 1954 as Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. In paying tribute to the distinguished service rendered to the United Nations by General Burns, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly for its approval the appointment, as Commander of UNEF, of Major-General P. S. Gyani of the Indian Army as successor to General Burns. The General Assembly, in resolution 1442 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, expressed its appreciation of the excellent leadership of General Burns and approved the appointment, on the existing terms, of Major-General Gyani as Commander of the Force. Major-General Gyani took over his duties as Commander on 28 December 1959.

The maintenance and cost estimates of UNEF were discussed by the Fifth Committee at four meetings from 24 to 27 November.

The Committee also had before it a report by the Secretary-General on consultations with the Governments of Member States concerning the manner of financing the Force, as called for in Assembly resolution 1337 (XIII). The replies indicated that, broadly speaking, thirty-eight Members favoured assessment of UNEF's expenses among all Members, either on the regular scale of contributions or on a special scale; eight expressed the opinion that only the States which took the action resulting in the creation of the Force should pay its expenses; one State indicated that the costs should be defrayed entirely by voluntary contributions, and another indicated its preference for a thorough discussion at the fourteenth session before taking a definite stand.

In opening the discussion in the Committee, the Secretary-General expressed deep concern that unpaid assessments for 1957, 1958 and 1959 amounted to over $19 million and expressed the belief that no generally acceptable formula could ignore the application of the regular scale of assessments.

The representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom, while maintaining that the expenses of the Force should be financed on the regular scale of assessment, announced voluntary contributions to the 1960 expenses of the Force in the amounts of $3.2 million and $275,000, respectively.

A draft resolution was submitted by Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia, which, in addition to recommending the revised estimates of $20 million for the Force for 1960 to be assessed against all Members on the regular scale of assessments, would decide that voluntary contributions pledged prior to 31 December 1959, towards the 1960 expenditures for the Force, should be applied as a credit to reduce by 50 per cent contributions of as many Member Governments as possible, commencing with Governments assessed at the minimum of .04 per cent and then including in order those Governments assessed at the next highest percentages until the total amount of voluntary contributions had been fully applied. If Governments did not avail themselves of credits so provided for, the amounts should be credited to section 9 of the 1960 budget of UNEF for the reserve for compensation in respect of equipment, material and supplies provided by Governments to their contingents.

The representative of Norway, in submitting the resolution, pointed out that the contributions already announced by the representatives of the United States and the United Kingdom would, under the formula contained in the resolution, permit of a 50 per cent reduction in the assessments of all Member States except the five highest contributors. He also noted the burden being borne by the sponsors of the resolution, all of which were States who had provided, or were providing, contingents for the Force. Certain delegations, in their interventions, announced the intention of their Governments to forego the credits that would otherwise accrue to them under the terms of the draft resolution. The draft resolution in revised form was adopted by the Committee, and by the General Assembly on 5 December 1959 by a vote of 49 to 9, with 21 abstentions (resolution 1441 (XIV)).

8. The Palestine question

(*a*) Communications to the Security Council

During the period under review, the Palestine question was not considered by the Security Council, but certain complaints were brought before the Council in communications by Israel and the United Arab Republic and one of these was the subject of a full report by the Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.

On 31 August 1959, Israel complained of the detention of the Danish vessel, *S.S. Inge Toft*, at Port Said on 21 May 1959, and protested against the policy of the United Arab Republic of interference with freedom of navigation in the Suez Canal.

On 7 October, the United Arab Republic drew to the attention of the members of the Council the resolution of the Egyptian-Israel Mixed Armistice Commission of 6 October 1959 condemning Israel for the expulsion of a number of Bedouin of the Azazme tribe from the area under Israel control across the international frontier, for killing some of the Bedouin and for depriving them of their property. Israel, in reply, stated that that Mixed Armistice Commission was not in effective operation as Israel had not participated in it since 1956 on account of Egypt's exercise of alleged rights of war against Israel. Israel stated that these Bedouin were infiltrators but that if any of them included individuals of Israel nationality, Israel was willing to permit their return.

The United Arab Republic on 14 November similarly brought to the attention of members of the Council a resolution adopted by the Mixed Armistice Commission of 12 November condemning the overflight by four Israel jet fighters over the international frontier at Sinai.

In February 1960, the United Arab Republic and Israel submitted information to the Council concerning incidents on 31 January and 1 February in the southern sector of the Demilitarized Zone (Syrian Region).

The United Arab Republic complained that on 31 January Israel forces had moved towards Arab farmers in the southern sector of the Demilitarized Zone north of Lake Tiberias. On 1 February, following the shelling of Arab positions in the southern sector, the Israelis had occupied the village of Tawafiq, but had been compelled to withdraw on the same day.

Israel complained that since December 1959, the area of the village of Beit Katzir in the Demilitarized Zone south-east of Lake Kinneret had been subjected to repeated harassments and attacks from Syrian military positions at Tawafiq. Israel stated that "in order to put an end to those attacks Israel defence forces cleared the positions in the Demilitarized Zone of Syrian military forces illegally entranched there."

On 16 February 1960, Major-General Carl Carlsson von Horn, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, submitted to the Security Council a report on the dangerous situation which had developed in the Tawafiq-Beit Katzir area.

Reviewing the background to the situation, the Chief of Staff stated that the difficulties with which the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization had met in the Tawafiq-Beit Katzir area had resulted from the progressive extension of Israel cultivation towards the east; from Arab opposition to what they considered as encroachments on their lands; from the difficulty of settling disputes owing to the complicated arrangements regarding land ownership; and from the show or use of force in the Demilitarized Zone. The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization had been hampered by differences regarding the competence of the Mixed Armistice Commission and the responsibilities of the Chairman under the General Armistice Agreement.

The Chief of Staff stated that the foundation ten years ago of the Kibbutz of Beit Katzir and the development of cultivation by the Israel settlers using the waters of Lake Tiberias rapidly resulted in depriving Arab farmers in the Demilitarized Zone of all access to the Lake and of any land between the Kibbutz and the Lake. Moreover, like other Israel border settlements, in or out of the Demilitarized Zone, the new Kibbutz had become a fortified position. Thirteen hundred metres to the east of Beit Katzir the Arab village of Khirbat-At-Tawafiq viewed with anxiety the progress of Israeli cultivation in its direction. Successive Chairmen of the Mixed Armistice Commission had tried to arrange a delimitation of the lands to be used by the Israelis and the Arabs respectively. The efforts of the Chairmen failed. The delimitation of areas for Israel and Arab cultivation was rendered difficult by the intricate situation regarding land ownership. Land had been used irrespective of property limits by the Israelis of Tel Katzir to the west and the Arabs of Tawafiq to the east.

With regard to the show or use of force in the Zone, the Chief of Staff recalled that paragraph 5 (*a*) of article V of the General Armistice Agreement provided for the "employment of limited numbers of locally recruited civilian police for internal security purposes". The Acting Mediator, in his authoritative comment on article V, quoted in the Security Council resolution of 18 May 1951, had stated that such civilian police would be Israelis in Israel settlements or villages and Arabs in Arab villages. The Chief of Staff stated that when an incident between Arab and Israel farmers took place or was foreseen, a patrol of Israel border police arrived on the spot, usually in an armoured vehicle, contrary to the provisions of article V, paragraph 5 (*a*), according to which all armed forces were to be excluded from the Zone. The other party to the General Armistice Agreement, when it considered that the Arabs in the Zone were being unduly harassed by the Israel border police, had supported them, occasionally showing or using force such as firing in contravention of the Armistice Agreement.

The Chief of Staff then reviewed the differences between the parties in their interpretation of the General Armistice Agreement. Article VII (1) of the Agreement stipulated that the execution of the Agreement's provisions was to be supervised by a Mixed Armistice Commission composed of representatives of the two parties and a United Nations Chairman, and article V, paragraph 5 (*c*) provided that the Chairman and United Nations Observers attached to the Commission were to be responsible for ensuring the full implementation of the article. The Security Council, in its resolution of 18 May 1951, had noted, *inter alia,* that where interpretation of a particular provision of the Agreement (other than the preamble and articles I and II) was at issue, the Mixed Armistice Commission's interpretation was to prevail, and called upon Israel and Syria to bring their complaints before the Commission or the Chairman, whichever had the pertinent responsibility under the Armistice Agreement. It further stated: "It is inconsistent with the objectives and intent of the Armistice Agreement to refuse to participate in meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission or to fail to respect requests of the Chairman of the Mixed Armistice Commission as they relate to his obligations under article V" and called upon the parties "to be represented at all meetings called by the Chairman of the Commission and to respect such requests".

The Chief of Staff said that the observance of the General Armistice Agreement and of the Security Council resolution of 18 May 1951 should have permitted the settlement of legal disputes, since, when the competence of the Mixed Armistice Commission or the Chairman was challenged, interpretation of the relevant provisions of the General Armistice Agreement by the Mixed Armistice Commission should have determined whether the Commission or the Chairman had the pertinent responsibility under the Agreement.

However, Israel had denied that the Mixed Armistice Commission was competent to deal with issues pertaining to the Demilitarized Zone, arguing that those issues should be dealt with by the Chairman through contact with the Israel delegation. On the other hand, the Government of Syria requested that certain of its complaints relating to the Demilitarized Zone should be considered by the Mixed Armistice Commission in its formal regular meetings. Israel's refusal to attend such meetings had resulted in a suspension since June 1951 of the regular meetings of the Mixed Armistice Commission dealing with any issue whatsoever. Consequently, the responsibility of ensuring respect for the provisions of article V of the General Armistice Agreement had fallen on the Chairman alone. Various obstacles frustrated the Chairman's efforts to put an end to the dangerous situation in the area.

On 20 January 1960, the Chief of Staff as Chairman issued findings of a "practical character" which, in his opinion, could enable the Arabs and the Israelis to carry on peaceful activities in the Tawafiq-Beit Katzir area. In his findings, the Chief of Staff stated that in the light of existing evidence concerning present and

past uses of the land in the area, and of Arab apprehension that certain Israel drainage and irrigation works might come to be regarded as limits of cultivation, thus depriving the Arabs of their land, an equitable solution would be to regard the present eastern limits of Israel cultivation, subject to certain specified reservations, as the limits of Arab use of land to the west of Tawafiq. Israel, without expressly rejecting these findings, ignored them.

In his report, the Chief of Staff gave a detailed chronology of the events preceding the Israel attack on Khirbat-At-Tawafiq on the night of 31 January/1 February 1960 and an account of the attack itself and of subsequent incidents. He reviewed his efforts to restore tranquillity in the area. In conclusion, the Chief of Staff pointed out that if disputes about land ceased, there would be no need for Israel to send into the Demilitarized Zone border police in armoured vehicles, or for Syria to send national guards or other personnel, and the Demilitarized Zone would, as was intended, be "demilitarized".

Finally the Chief of Staff transmitted a declaration and two resolutions adopted at an emergency meeting of the Israel-Syrian Mixed Armistice Commission on 16 February 1960 condemning Israel for the attack against Khirbet-At-Tawafiq village and its almost total destruction by regular Israel armed forces on the night of 31 January/1 February 1960, and for the overflying of four "Mystère" jet planes used by the Israel Air Force over the area of Kuneitra, within Syrian territory.

On 25 February 1960, Israel submitted a further communication to the Security Council, referring to its previous complaint and restating its view of the situation in the Demilitarized Zone since 1953.

(*b*) Progress report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine

In its seventeenth progress report dated 22 September 1959, covering the period from 1 June 1958 to 31 August 1959, the Conciliation Commission for Palestine stated that, during the last few years, it had directed its efforts principally to the programme of identification and valuation of Arab refugee immovable property holdings in Israel and the release of Arab refugee bank accounts and safe deposits blocked in Israel. The release operation in regard to Arab refugee bank accounts and safe deposits had proceeded satisfactorily while the technical work of identification of immovable property was virtually completed and the work of valuation had already begun.

In an addendum to this report issued on 12 November, the Commission stated that it had been informed by the representative of Israel that his Government had decided to release the above accounts and that it would be glad to formulate, in consultation with the Commission, the technical arrangements for their release.

9. Assistance to Palestine refugees

(*a*) Report of the Director of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The Director of UNRWA, in his annual report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session (for the year ending 30 June 1959), stated that during the year, as throughout its history, the Agency's activities had been limited almost entirely to the "temporary task" of providing relief. The "long-term task" of assisting refugees to become self-supporting required certain conditions which so far had not prevailed; the most important of those was a political climate, both among the refugees themselves and in the host countries, which could render possible the implementation of "projects capable of supporting substantial numbers of refugees" such as the General Assembly had repeatedly called for since its sixth session. The Agency had, however, carried out its long-term responsibility within the limits of the availability of funds and the political acceptability of projects. In providing such necessities as food, shelter and medical care to a largely destitute and steadily increasing refugee population, it had played a major role in reducing human suffering and had acted as a stabilizing factor in the area. The host Governments had also borne a heavy burden. However, the relief given to the refugees, though indispensable, could only be regarded as a palliative; their lot continued to be one of hardship and disappointment. In the Director's view, the implementation of the promise contained in paragraph 11 of Assembly resolution 194 (III), providing for a choice between a return to their former homes and compensation, continued in the minds of the refugees to be the most essential and acceptable long-range solution.

The Director concluded that it was no exaggeration to state that every aspect of life and human endeavour in the Near East was conditioned and complicated by the Palestine refugee problem. Its psychological, political and social repercussions were of no less significance than its economic and humanitarian aspects. Any solution of the Palestine refugee problem must take those aspects into account.

The report contained an account of the work of the Agency in providing relief, and described its difficulties in maintaining an accurate registration of refugees, particularly in Jordan. It drew the Assembly's attention to the cases of other claimants for relief not covered under the Agency's mandate as hitherto interpreted, and described the programme of educational and vocational training directed towards the goal of self-support, a programme the extension of which would depend upon the availability of funds. The report also dealt with the need for a more satisfactory basis of relations between UNRWA and the host Governments, and submitted several points for the consideration of the General Assembly in that connexion. Finally, the report referred to the World Refugee Year in relation to the Palestine refugee problem, described the uncertain financial position of the Agency, and commented on its consultations with the Conciliation Commission for Palestine, particularly with regard to the release of blocked Arab refugee bank accounts in Israel.

(*b*) Consideration by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session

On 6 October 1959, the representatives of the Arab States of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen transmitted a report adopted unanimously by these States regarding proposals submitted by the Secretary-General for the continuation of the United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees. (These proposals, which were submitted by the Secretary-General on 15 June 1959, were described in last year's annual report.)

After analysing the Secretary-General's proposals, the ten Arab States, *inter alia*, affirmed their stand, on behalf of the Arab people of Palestine, on the right of the Arab refugees to return to their homeland, their determined insistence on this return, their rejection of every project which might, even indirectly, aim at the settlement of refugees outside their country and their demand to return to their former homes. They also affirmed the continued responsibility of the United Nations in the refugee problem until the Assembly's resolution concerning the right of repatriation was implemented.

On 22 September, the General Assembly referred the question of assistance to Palestine refugees to the Special Political Committee, which considered it during seventeen meetings held between 10 November and 8 December. At the opening of the debate, the Committee heard brief statements by the Secretary-General and the Director of UNRWA.

Referring to his proposals for the continuation of United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees, the Secretary-General stated that he put forward his recommendation for continuing UNRWA strongly and unreservedly. He was not asking the Members to pass judgement on the reasons why UNRWA should be continued, but to reach a decision on its continuance for such reasons as each Government might consider decisive. He reaffirmed his firm personal conviction that for political, humanitarian, psychological and economic reasons, the Assembly should decide on the continuation of United Nations assistance to the Palestine refugees through UNRWA, for all the time and to all the extent necessary.

The Director of UNRWA stated that it would be rash for him to estimate how long UNRWA's services might be required; certainly it would take a decade or longer. He observed that continuation of UNRWA was essential as a means to an end rather than an end in itself. It was a means for alleviating human suffering and augmenting stability in the Middle East while the forces that would shape the future of the area were at work—forces that in time would, among other things, resolve the Palestine refugee problem.

During the debate in the Special Political Committee, there was general agreement on the need for continuing UNRWA, though there were some differences of opinion on the length of time for which it should be continued.

The Arab representatives stressed that the Palestine refugee problem was essentially a political problem and could not therefore be related in any way to the economic development of the Arab countries; that the responsibility of the United Nations towards the refugee problem must be upheld pending implementation of all its resolutions on the problem; that the refugees must be given the choice between repatriation or compensation as envisaged in resolution 194 (III); and that the Palestine Conciliation Commission should be reactivated and its membership enlarged.

The Israel representative repeated his Government's offer immediately to enter into negotiations, directly or indirectly, for an over-all and final settlement of all outstanding differences. If the problem was solved by integration and if the international assistance offered in 1955 was forthcoming, Israel would be ready to pay compensation to the refugees even before peace had been finally re-established and other outstanding problems had been solved.

With regard to suggestions for reactivation of the Palestine Conciliation Commission, several representatives, including those of Australia, Bulgaria, Ceylon, Guinea, Indonesia, Italy, Liberia, Pakistan, Turkey and the United States, spoke in favour of such action.

Several other representatives, including those of Argentina, China, the Federation of Malaya, Greece, India, Iran, Ireland, Nepal, New Zealand, the United States, the USSR and Yugoslavia, felt that the General Assembly had consistently held fast to the principle of a choice between repatriation or compensation in accordance with paragraph 11 of the General Assembly resolution 194 (III).

On 23 November, a draft resolution was submitted by Indonesia and Pakistan, under which the General Assembly would, in the preamble, note with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees, as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern, and note also the recommendation of the Secretary-General and of the Director of the Agency for the continuation of UNRWA. The Assembly would, in the operative part of the resolution, decide to extend the mandate of the Agency for a period of five years, and request the Agency to continue its consultations with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in the best interests of their respective tasks, with particular reference to paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III).

On 7 December, the representatives of Indonesia and Pakistan introduced a revised text of their draft resolution, the operative part of which provided that the General Assembly would: (1) decide to extend the mandate of UNRWA for a period of three years with a review at the end of two years; (2) request the Governments concerned to co-operate with the Agency in efforts to rectify the situation regarding refugee registration described in the Director's report; (3) request the Director to arrange with the host Governments the best means of giving effect to proposals contained in his report for a better mutual relationship; (4) request the Palestine Conciliation Commission to make further efforts to secure the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III); (5) direct attention to the precarious financial position of the Agency and urge Governments to consider to what extent they could contribute or increase their contributions so that the Agency could carry out its programmes; (6) direct the Agency to continue its programme of relief for the refugees, and, in so far as was financially possible, expand its programme of self-support and vocational training; and (7) express its thanks to the Director and the staff of the Agency for their continued faithful efforts to carry out the mandate of the Agency and to the specialized agencies and the many private organizations for their valuable and continuing work in assisting the refugees.

On 8 December, the Committee voted on the revised draft resolution and adopted operative paragraph 4 by a roll-call vote of 54 to 1, with 18 abstentions, and operative paragraph 5 by a roll-call vote of 64 to none with 7 abstentions. The revised draft resolution as a whole was adopted by 71 votes to none, with 1 abstention.

The General Assembly on 9 December adopted the resolution by 80 votes to none, with 1 abstention (resolution 1456 (XIV)).

(c) Activities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

Operations

In accordance with the directive of the General Assembly, UNRWA continued to carry out its programme for the relief of the Palestine refugees. The scope of this programme is broadly illustrated by the fact that, during the year, UNRWA delivered some 155,000 tons of supply to Jordan, the Lebanon, the Gaza Strip and the Northern Province of the United Arab Republic for the benefit of the refugees. The rate of increase in the refugee population was maintained, the total number of refugees registered with UNRWA having risen by 1 May 1960 to 1,113,720, a net increase of 33,351 persons over the year owing to the excess of births over reported deaths. Those in receipt of UNRWA rations as of 1 May, 1960, totalled 864,084 persons.

There was no change in the composition of the basic food ration, and approximately the same numbers of refugees in the more vulnerable groups (children, pregnant women, tuberculosis patients, etc.) continued to benefit from the supplementary feeding programme. The health and nutritional condition of the refugees was well maintained and no major epidemics occurred.

As regards shelter, there was a continuation of the trend towards the accommodation of an increasing proportion of the refugee population in camps. During the twelve-month period, the number of refugees living in camps increased by 25,613 as a result of births and new admissions. The pressure for accommodation was reflected in the implementation of a substantial Agency programme of new shelter construction and improvements to existing shelter. The year also saw the fulfilment of the Agency's programme, launched in 1956, for the replacement of all remaining tents in Agency camps by huts.

UNRWA's education programme was fully maintained. In the school year 1959-1960, 126,567 pupils received education in 381 Agency elementary and secondary schools, while a further 56,195 pupils were assisted by the Agency in other schools. Various measures were taken to improve the standards of teaching. In response to the General Assembly's call for the expansion of the Agency's programme of vocational training, the Vocational Training Centre at Kalandia (Jordan) was extended to accommodate 400 trainees, a new Vocational Training Centre was built at Wadi Seer (Jordan) with a capacity of 230 trainees, and a school for men teachers was nearing completion at Ramallah (Jordan). Three new Vocational Training Centres were also being constructed, one each in the Northern Province of the United Arab Republic, Lebanon and Jordan—the last-mentioned for girls. In addition to this expansion of vocational training as a means of enabling refugees to become self-supporting, UNRWA operated a programme of individual land-grants in Jordan between January 1959 and 31 March 1960. This programme, which was halted in April 1960 for lack of funds, made possible 195 grants totalling $694,759, and removed 1,108 persons from the ration rolls.

In accordance with the General Assembly's request, the three host Governments indicated their readiness to discuss with the Director the implementation of the proposals contained in his annual report concerning a basis for future relations between the Agency and the host Governments. Government authorities in Lebanon and Jordan acted to improve understanding of the Agency's status. As regards the settlement of claims and disputes, a Lebanon-UNRWA mixed commission was established in January 1960 and began consideration of outstanding UNRWA claims against the Government. In Jordan, progress was made in obtaining exemption from taxes which had been in dispute. A committee was also set up in the Northern Region of the United Arab Republic to deal with the most important of UNRWA's claims against the Government. Finally, preparatory work continued on the question of revised basic agreements, and negotiations were being initiated at the end of the period under review.

The host Governments continued to supplement UNRWA assistance to the refugees by providing land, water and security protection generally and by assisting with shelter, sanitation and education.

Financial situation

During 1959, the Agency expended or committed over $36.5 million, against income of only $34 million, drawing the balance from working capital which had providentially been considerably increased by the payment late in 1958 of a number of outstanding and new pledges. However, the level of pledges and contributions received for 1959 was below the minimum amount required by the Agency, and a similar position appears to be in prospect for 1960. This is a matter of grave concern, because the Agency cannot long continue to draw upon its working capital to cover the excess of budgetary requirements over income. The Agency's budget for 1960 (excluding commitments from 1959) is $38.7 million, against which it had, at the end of May, received only $6.5 million in contributions from Governments and $800,000 of other income. Although additional pledges and payments from regular contributors are expected, the financial position of the Agency nevertheless cannot be considered as satisfactory.

Personnel

The Agency's staff on 31 December 1959 consisted of 10,092 area personnel, mostly refugees, and 128 international staff. Of these, 3,428 were medical, nutrition and sanitation staff, 4,331 were engaged in education and training, and 1,293 in the transport and distribution of supplies.

10. The question of Algeria

In a letter of 10 July 1959 addressed to the President of the Security Council, Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen, later joined by Ethiopia, brought to the Council's attention the situation in Algeria which, they said, was a threat to international peace and security, involved the infringement of the basic right of self-determination, and constituted a flagrant violation of other fundamental human rights.

On 13 July, the representative of France, in a letter to the President of the Security Council, recalled that under the provision of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter the Organization was not competent to deal with a matter relating to French national sovereignty.

On the following day, the same twenty-two African and Asian Members, as well as India, Japan and the Philippines, asked that the question of Algeria be included in the agenda of the General Assembly's fourteenth session. In an explanatory memorandum, they recalled that the question had been considered at each of the regular sessions of the General Assembly since 1955 and that, despite the appeals in the resolutions adopted at the eleventh and twelfth sessions and contrary to the wishes expressed by the majority of the Members at the thirteenth session, hostilities continued unabated. Moreover, a million Algerian civilians were reported to have been displaced.

On 16 September, the Assembly's General Committee decided without vote to recommend inclusion of the item in the Assembly's agenda. The representative of France again questioned the competence of the United Nations to consider the matter. On 22 September, the General Assembly included the question in its agenda.

On 30 September 1959, the representative of France, speaking in the course of the Assembly's general debate, said that, for more than four years, Algeria had been torn by an insurrection in which most of the combatants and most of the victims on both sides were Algerian Moslems. The rebels sought to impose secession by force, but fighting, violence and terror were not the way to find a solution, and the eventual régime in Algeria could only be established through the freely expressed wishes of Algerians themselves. The institution of a single electoral college system had given the Moslem population by far the greatest majority of voters and representatives. Several elections had taken place. The fighting had therefore become meaningless; the offer of a cease-fire, made a year ago, retained its full validity.

Once peace had been restored, the representative of France stated, a maximum term of four years was provided in order to organize a referendum, and anyone from the outside wishing to observe the carrying out of the operation would be given free access to the area. As President de Gaulle had solemnly stated on 16 September 1959, the object of the referendum would be to elicit a choice between three possible solutions: secession; complete integration with France; or the government of Algeria by the Algerians, in close union with France.

For several years now, said the representative of France, the United Nations had discussed the Algerian problem. The French delegation always opposed such a discussion on the ground that the question was not within the competence of the United Nations and that the cause of peace could not be served by stirring up an emotional atmosphere. United Nations intervention, he said, would appear to be much more unjustifiable now that the French Government had opened to the Algerians the road to self-determination.

The Assembly's First Committee considered the question at twelve meetings between 30 November and 7 December 1959. Most speakers regretted that France had decided to be absent.

The representative of Tunisia said that the war in Algeria, which had caused great suffering and heavy losses on both sides, could not end in victory for either side. Tunisia had repeatedly encouraged the Algerian leaders to adopt a flexible and realistic position and had appealed to France to seek a peaceful settlement based on recognition of the Algerian people's right to self-determination. That recognition in the solemn declaration made by President de Gaulle on 16 September 1959 represented a decisive change in French policy. If the French offer was sincere, there was no longer any problem, the more so since on 28 September 1959 the Algerian Provisional Government had accepted the principle of self-determination as a solution of the conflict. However, the Algerian Provisional Government was entitled to demand guarantees and safeguards regarding the procedure for popular consultation. Although the talks between the two parties should not seek to define the future political régime of Algeria, the political and military conditions prerequisite to a cease-fire could not be dissociated. Following the statements made by President de Gaulle on 10 November concerning a possible conference, the Algerian Provisional Government authorized five Algerian leaders to begin talks with the French Government. That these leaders were held in forced residence in France in no way diminished their authority as spokesmen for the Algerian people. Moreover, the composition of the Algerian delegation to the talks was not final, and the addition of other spokesmen had not been precluded. The matter was now for the French to decide.

The representative of Saudi Arabia stated that, while President de Gaulle's statement admitted the principle of free choice, France denied the very existence of the people to whom the choice was offered and the territorial integrity of the country in respect of which it was to be exercised. Moreover, the assertion that independence would lead to bloodshed and chaos while integration or federation would bring the prospect of social, economic and other benefits was an attempt to influence the decision by threats or the promise of rewards. Finally, if the referendum had to be endorsed by the French people, this would nullify the principle of self-determination. France, he said, had now two possibilities: either to reach agreement with the Algerian Provisional Government regarding the guarantees for freedom of choice in the future referendum, or to agree that the necessary procedures should be worked out and implemented under the auspices of the United Nations.

On 2 December, a draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yemen, subsequently joined by the Federation of Malaya. By this draft resolution, the General Assembly would, *inter alia*, recognize the right of the Algerian people to self-determination, express its deep concern with the continuance of hostilities in Algeria, consider that the current situation in Algeria constituted a threat to international peace and security, and note with satisfaction that the two parties concerned had accepted the right of self-determination as the basis for the solution of the problem. In the operative part of the draft resolution, the Assembly would urge the two parties concerned to enter into *pourparlers* to determine the conditions necessary for the implementation as early as possible of the right of self-determination of the Algerian people, including conditions for a cease-fire.

During the discussions, the sponsors of the draft resolution and other representatives, including those of the USSR, Cuba and Venezuela, stated their approval of President de Gaulle's proposal of self-determination and the Algerian Nationalists' answer to it, and said that, since both parties had reached concordant views on the principle of a cease-fire, they could hope for an early

cessation of the war. Most of those speakers supported the validity of the designation by the Algerian Nationalists of Mr. Ben Bella and his four captive companions as spokesmen and maintained that it was the duty of the United Nations to recommend that *pourparlers* bearing on the military as well as the political conditions of the cease-fire be undertaken.

Other representatives, including those of Australia, Belgium, Canada, the Dominican Republic, Italy, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States, considered that the adoption of any resolution whatsoever by the Assembly would hinder the progress of a solution rather than help it. Many of them recalled that in the previous session they had expressed doubts as to whether it was politically wise or juridically permissible under the Charter to raise this question in the United Nations. They praised General de Gaulle's declaration as a new point of departure and welcomed the favourable response made to it by the Algerian Nationalist leaders. They considered that a solution was more likely to be reached if the problem was left to those directly concerned.

A third trend of opinion was expressed by the representative of Argentina, who rejected the contention that only the leaders of the rebellion had the right to speak on behalf of the people of Algeria and requested that the word "two" be deleted from the draft.

On 7 December, after a series of votes on the separate paragraphs, the twenty-two Power draft resolution as a whole was adopted by the First Committee by a roll-call vote of 38 to 26, with 17 abstentions.

In plenary meeting on 12 December, Pakistan submitted a new draft resolution by which the General Assembly, having discussed the question of Algeria, recalling its resolutions 1012 (XI) and 1184 (XII), and Article 1, paragraph 2, of the Charter, deeply concerned with the continuance of hostilities in Algeria, would (1) recognize the right of the Algerian people to self-determination, and (2) urge the holding of *pourparlers* with a view to arriving at a peaceful solution on the basis of the right of self-determination, in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

This new text, the representative of Pakistan stated, represented an effort on the part of the Asian-African Members to go as far as possible to meet the views of those delegations which were opposed to certain parts of the First Committee's draft resolution, particularly its references to the scope of the *pourparlers* and to the number of parties which were to take part in them.

At the request of Pakistan, the Assembly gave priority to the new draft resolution. All the paragraphs were adopted in separate votes. However, the draft resolution when put to the vote as a whole received 39 votes in favour, 22 against and 20 abstentions and was therefore not adopted, having failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority. The President decided, there being no objections, not to put to the vote the draft resolution recommended by the First Committee.

11. Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa

On 14 July 1959, India and Pakistan, separately, requested the inclusion in the agenda of the fourteenth session of an item entitled: "Treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa".

In an explanatory memorandum, India recalled that, on 10 December 1958, the Assembly had (by resolution 1302 (XIII)) appealed to the Union Government to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan with a view to solving the problem and had invited the parties concerned to report to the Assembly. It had also invited Member States to use their good offices as appropriate to bring about negotiations. India had accordingly communicated its desire to the Union Government to enter into negotiations without prejudice to the position of any of the parties concerned on the issue of "domestic jurisdiction" under Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. Although receipt of India's communication had been formally acknowledged, no steps had been taken by the Union Government to carry out the Assembly's wishes, nor was India aware of any steps taken by any Member States to bring about negotiations. India, therefore, felt that the Assembly would wish to recommend further measures for a peaceful and speedy solution of the problem.

Pakistan, in an explanatory memorandum, also stated that there had been no response to its request to the Union Government to enter into negotiations. Pakistan was also unaware of any steps taken by Member States to further negotiations and hoped that the Assembly would be able to recommend further measures which might make possible a speedy solution of the problem.

On 22 September 1959, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the agenda of the fourteenth session. It was referred to the Special Political Committee, which examined the question at three meetings from 7 to 9 December. The representative of the Union of South Africa, who had protested in the Assembly's General Committee against inclusion of the item in the agenda on the ground that it infringed the Union's domestic jurisdiction, did not take part in the discussion of the item.

The representative of India reviewing the history of the question said that it involved human rights and obligations under the Charter, as well as treaty obligations. All that his Government asked of the Union Government, he said, was that it should enter into negotiations with a view to solving the problem in conformity with the provisions of the Charter. He felt that the United Kingdom Government had some moral responsibility in the matter as the various contractual obligations with the Union Government had been undertaken when the United Kingdom Government was responsible for the external relations of India. He said that his Government would continue to seek a peaceful solution of the problem and appealed to all Member States to help to seek a peaceful solution.

The United Kingdom representative said that, while his Government was satisfied it had no obligation arising out of the discussions between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa or the agreements between them, nevertheless it was not indifferent to the disputes between three members of the Commonwealth and remained ready to help the parties settle their disputes if the opportunity arose.

The representative of Pakistan said that the Union Government's persistent flouting of the Assembly's wishes could only weaken the Assembly's moral authority and disappoint the many millions of people who looked with hope to the Organization. His Government was prepared to negotiate with the Union Government anywhere at any time and all it asked of that

Government was that it should honour its contractual obligations.

On 7 December, a draft resolution was submitted by Ethiopia, Ghana, Iran, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic and Yugoslavia, under which the Assembly would: (1) note that the Governments of India and Pakistan had again reiterated their readiness to enter into negotiations with the Union Government; (2) regret deeply that the Union Government had not replied to the communications from the Governments of India and Pakistan; (3) draw the attention of the Union Government to the repeated appeals of the Assembly; (4) appeal to the Union Government to enter into negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan; (5) invite Member States to use their good offices to bring about the negotiations envisaged by the Assembly; and (6) invite the parties to report to the Assembly, jointly or separately, regarding any progress which might be made.

The draft resolution was supported by the great majority of speakers. Some welcomed its moderate tone but felt that it was the absolute minimum that the Assembly could do and invited Member States which were in a position to do so to use their good offices in an appropriate manner to bring about negotiations.

The draft resolution, after being approved by the Special Political Committee, was adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December, by a roll-call vote of 66 to none, with 12 abstentions (resolution 1460 (XIV)).

12. Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa

On 15 July 1959, Ceylon, Cuba, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the fourteenth session of an item entitled "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa". On 20 July, Burma associated itself with this proposal. An explanatory memorandum noted that although for the seventh successive year the General Assembly at its thirteenth session had considered this question, there had been no indication that the Union Government had taken any steps to comply with the declaration and call of the Assembly in resolution 1248 (XIII). On the contrary, all available information indicated that the developments which for so many years had caused concern to the Assembly continued to be aggravated; a grave threat to the peaceful relations between ethnic groups of the world not only continued but was being made more dangerous every day.

Inclusion of the question in the agenda of the General Assembly was opposed by the Union of South Africa, on the grounds that inscription of the question and any subsequent discussions or resolutions in that regard would be in violation of the basic principle enshrined in Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter, and also in violation of a unanimous decision adopted at San Francisco to the effect that nothing contained in Chapter IX, which contained Articles 55 and 56 relating to fundamental human rights and freedoms, could be construed as giving authority to the Organization to intervene in the domestic affairs of Member States. The representative of the Union of South Africa accordingly did not participate in the consideration of the question in the Special Political Committee, to which the item was referred by the General Assembly on 22 September.

In the course of a statement made in the General Assembly's general debate, the representative of the Union of South Africa protested against interference by the United Nations in the domestic affairs of his country. In connexion with an analysis of the rapid political evolution that was taking place in sub-Saharan Africa, he also described the traditional South African policy of separate development of the white and Bantu peoples, a policy which during recent years had been further developed and put into practice by legislative enactments designed to reaffirm the policy of peaceful co-existence. The culmination had been the recent enactment of measures designed to provide Bantu self-government for the six different ethnic groups which comprised the Bantu population of South Africa.

The Special Political Committee considered the question at nine meetings held between 30 October and 10 November. On 3 November, a draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Bolivia, Burma, Ceylon, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, the Philippines, Sweden, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Under the draft resolution, the General Assembly, *inter alia*, recalling its resolution 1248 (XIII), and noting with concern that the policy of *apartheid* was still being pursued, would: (1) express its opposition to the continuance or preservation of racial discrimination in any part of the world; (2) solemnly call upon all Member States to bring their policies into conformity with their obligation under the Charter to promote the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms; (3) express its deep regret and concern that the Government of the Union of South Africa had not yet responded to the Assembly's appeals to reconsider governmental policies which impair the right of all racial groups to enjoy the same fundamental rights and freedoms; and (4) appeal to all Member States to use their best endeavours as appropriate to achieve the purposes of the resolution.

During the debate in the Special Political Committee, some representatives, while maintaining that the racial policies of South Africa were inconsistent with human rights and fundamental freedoms, considered that the Assembly was not competent to deal with the matter on grounds of domestic jurisdiction and pointed out that past Assembly action on the question had not brought a solution of the problem of *apartheid* any nearer.

The majority of speakers, however, considered that Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter did not confer the right to violate other Charter provisions, notably Article 56, and emphasized the competence of the United Nations to deal with a matter concerning human rights. In fact, they felt, the Assembly had a duty to make clear the concern which the international community felt over the policy of *apartheid*. A number emphasized that the Union Government's racial policies were a threat to international peace and had taken on new significance in the light of the emergence of new

overeign States in Africa. Some considered that the ime had come for the United Nations to take some oncrete action, possibly by re-establishing the United Nations Commission on the Racial Situation in South Africa with broader terms of reference, or by a good-ill visit by the Secretary-General, the establishment f a United Nations information centre in the Union nd exchanges of teachers and lecturers between the Jnion of South Africa and other Members.

Following its approval by the Special Political Committee, the draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 17 November by a roll-call vote of 62 o 3, with 7 abstentions (resolution 1375 (XIV)).

13. Question submitted to the Security Council on 25 March 1960 by representatives of twenty-nine African and Asian States relating to South Africa

On 25 March 1960, Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, Ethiopia, the Federation of Malaya, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Republic and Yemen (joined on the same day by Laos) requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation arising out of the large-scale killings of unarmed and peaceful demonstrators against racial discrimination and segregation in the Union of South Africa. They considered that that was a situation with grave potentialities for international friction, which endangered the maintenance of international peace and security.

The question was taken up by the Security Council on 30 March, when it was included in the agenda. The representatives of the Union of South Africa, India, Ethiopia, Ghana, Pakistan, Guinea, Liberia and Jordan were invited to participate in the discussion.

The representative of the Union of South Africa protested against the Council's failure to hear him on the request to place the item on the agenda. He then stated that his Government objected to consideration of the matter on the ground that inscription of the item and any subsequent discussion or resolution would be in violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter. With regard to the allegations of the mass killing of peaceful demonstrators, he stated that, even before the full judicial inquiries had been completed, it was necessary to challenge those charges. The fact was that a group of extremists had gathered a crowd of approximately 10,000 people in the Sharpeville township which had shot at the police before the latter returned the fire in order to defend their own lives and to maintain public order and safety. He emphasized the consequences which discussion in the Council might have in the Union.

Spokesmen in the Council for the twenty-nine delegations which had brought the situation before the Council expressed the view that there was no doubt whatsoever regarding the competence of the Council in the matter. They stated that on 21 March, in a certain number of South African towns, a peaceful campaign had been launched protesting the requirement that all Africans carry passes at all times in order to move about in their own country. Africans had left their passes at home and convened peacefully before the offices of police commissioners to allow themselves to be arrested for failure to carry passes. In the township of Vereeninging, demonstrators moving towards the police office were halted by police using tear-gas bombs and opening fire in order to disperse the peaceful population. In Sharpeville, the police had brought in armoured vehicles which fired at the crowd while sabre-type jet reactors had undertaken manœuvres so as to scatter and frighten the demonstrators. Accounts from eyewitnesses and official sources varied, but a conservative figure was seventy-four dead and 184 wounded for the one day of 21 March. The world had been stirred by those tragic incidents, owing not only to the brutal intervention of the police against peaceful demonstrators, but also to the dire consequences thus illustrated of the systematic and resolute policy of racial discrimination and of its dangers and risks to world peace.

The Security Council continued its discussion of the question in the course of six meetings held from 30 March to 1 April 1960. On 1 April, Ecuador submitted a draft resolution, whereby the Council, *inter alia,* recognizing that the situation which was the subject of the twenty-nine Power complaint had been brought about by the racial policies of the Government of the Union of South Africa and the continued disregard by that Government of the General Assembly's resolutions, and taking into account the strong feelings and grave concern aroused among Governments and peoples of the world, would: (1) recognize that the situation in the Union was one that had led to international friction and if continued might endanger international peace and security; (2) deplore that the recent disturbances in the Union should have led to the loss of life of so many Africans and extend to the families of the victims its deepest sympathies; (3) deplore the policies and actions of the Union Government which had given rise to the current situation; (4) call upon the Government of the Union to initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality in order to ensure that the situation did not continue or recur and to abandon its policies of *apartheid* and racial discrimination; and (5) request the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Union Government, to make such arrangements as would adequately help in upholding the purposes and principles of the Charter and to report to the Security Council whenever necessary and appropriate.

On 1 April, the Security Council adopted the Ecuadorian draft resolution by 9 votes in favour, with 2 abstentions (France and the United Kingdom).

In an interim report issued on 19 April, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council that he had accepted a proposal of the Government of the Union of South Africa that preliminary consultations should be held in London, probably early in May, at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, between himself and the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs of the Union. The visit which the Secretary-General had proposed to make to South Africa would take place, at the suggestion of the Union Government, in the latter part of July or early in August after the Judicial Commissions had completed their inquiry and submitted their reports. The Secretary-General stated that the consultations rendered necessary by the provisions of paragraph 5 of the Council's resolution of 1 April would be undertaken on the basis of his authority under the Charter. It was agreed that the consent of the Union Government to discuss the Council's resolution with the Secretary-General would not require prior recognition from that Government of the United Nations authority.

In a statement issued in London on 15 May, the Secretary-General stated that, as previously agreed, he had met in London during the previous few days with the Minister of External Affairs of the Union of South Africa for exploratory discussions preliminary to his visit to the Union. After a useful exchange of views, they had agreed on the character and course of the further consultations which were scheduled to take place in Pretoria immediately after the Secretary-General's attendance at the July session of the Economic and Social Council.

14. The Korean question

(*a*) Consideration by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session

In accordance with resolution 1264 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, the Korean question was placed on the provisional agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. The item was referred to the First Committee, which considered it at six meetings between 23 and 27 November 1959.

The Committee had before it the ninth annual report of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK) covering the period from 31 July 1958 to 11 August 1959. On the question of unification, the report stated, *inter alia,* that there had been no apparent disposition on the part of the communist authorities to respond to the call by the General Assembly in resolution 1264 (XIII) to accept established United Nations objectives to achieve the unification of Korea. The Republic of Korea had reiterated its policy that free elections for unification should be held under United Nations supervision in North Korea only, since elections observed and reported on by the United Nations had already taken place in the Republic of Korea. The report noted a reduction in the armed forces of the Republic of Korea. The Committee also reported on the question of representative government in the Republic of Korea and reviewed the Republic's economic situation and prospects.

The Committee also had before it a memorandum dated 15 October 1959 issued by the Government of the People's Republic of Korea in connexion with the report of UNCURK. The memorandum charged that the Commission's report concealed the aggressive policy of the United States towards Korea and slandered the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. It stated that the Korean question should be settled by the Korean people on a peaceful and democratic basis without foreign intervention.

On 23 November, the First Committee adopted a United States resolution inviting a representative of the Republic of Korea to participate, without the right to vote, in the discussion of the Korean question, and rejected a USSR draft resolution which provided for an invitation to representatives of both North and South Korea.

On 24 November, Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Thailand, Turkey, the Union of South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States submitted a draft resolution which provided, *inter alia,* that the General Assembly would: (1) reaffirm the United Nations objectives to bring about by peaceful means the establishment of a unified, independent and democratic Korea under a representative form of government, and to restore international peace and security in the area; (2) call upon the communist authorities concerned to accept the established United Nations objectives in order to achieve a settlement in Korea, and to agree on the holding of genuinely free elections in accordance with the principles endorsed by the Assembly; and (3) request UNCURK to continue its work.

The United States representative stated that the communist authorities were willing to consider unification of Korea only under conditions which would once again expose the country to communist military attack. They continued to demand the withdrawal of the remaining United Nations forces from Korea, prior to an agreement on unification; they contended that the United Nations had been reduced to a belligerent in the Korean war, and had therefore lost all competence and moral authority to deal fairly with the Korean question; and they proposed that once United Nations forces had been withdrawn from Korea, all-Korean elections should be held under the supervision of a "neutral nations organization". Such demands and proposals did not reflect a willingness to reach a reasonable settlement, but were merely one-sided demands. In the circumstances, the wisest course for the United Nations was to stand by the principles it had enunciated in the past which were once again embodied in the draft resolution, namely the right of the United Nations to extend its good offices for a just settlement of the problem, the need for genuinely free elections throughout Korea under United Nations supervision, and the election of a National Assembly in which representation should be directly proportional to the indigenous population in all parts of Korea.

The USSR representative observed that every year the same resolutions were imposed on the United Nations providing for unilateral measures to settle the Korean problem. Continuous attempts were being made, he said, to force upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea so-called free elections under United Nations supervision, that is, basically under the control of countries which had waged war against that Republic and had helped to maintain the occupation of the country with foreign troops. Those unrealistic demands, the USSR representative added, were made with a view, not to promoting the reunification of Korea, but to keeping the country divided. The restoration of Korea's national unity was primarily the concern of the Korean people. Before the Korean question could be discussed realistically, it was first necessary to take account of the existence of two separate States in Korea as unification could be achieved only through negotiations among the representatives of both Korean sides and by their mutual consent, without outside intervention. One essential requisite for unification was the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. Furthermore, the cause of unification could only gain from the abolition of UNCURK, whose activities were at variance with its stated task.

The representative of the Republic of Korea said that failure to end the enforced division of the country was due to the communist authorities' refusal to accept the United Nations principles in Korea. He added that if the communist spokesmen were sincere in advocating peaceful co-existence among States, they should agree to the holding of free and fair elections in North Korea under United Nations supervision. The United Nations forces were in Korea to protect the country from renewed communist aggression.

The draft resolution was supported by the majority of speakers. Several representatives emphasized the need to reaffirm the principles and objectives laid down in previous General Assembly resolutions on Korea in the hope that the communist authorities might reconsider their attitude and co-operate with the United Nations towards the early realization of a unified and democratic Korea. Provided those principles were respected, any peaceful means of solving the problem, including negotiations or good offices, should be explored. Some of the speakers expressed the view that the withdrawal of the Chinese People's Volunteers from North Korea could not be equated with the withdrawal of the United Nations forces, which, unlike the Chinese forces, would have to be removed to a greater distance from the peninsula, thus exposing the country to communist reunification by force. It was also stressed that the authority of the United Nations to deal with the Korean question was based on the Charter of the Organization and the principles formulated at the Geneva Conference of 1954.

Those who opposed the draft resolution noted that it was identical with previous resolutions adopted by the First Committee and renewed the terms of reference of UNCURK, without taking into account the experience of the past, thereby serving only to perpetuate the division of Korea. The time had come to try a new approach to the Korean question and to open negotiations between the two States aimed at their ultimate unification. Foreign troops must be withdrawn from South Korea. The work of UNCURK should be terminated, and an impartial and neutral body should be called upon to assist in bringing about the reunification of the country.

Other views were expressed by a number of representatives who neither supported nor opposed the draft resolution. One representative considered that the question of the withdrawal of troops, prior to the holding of elections, could be a matter for negotiations. The withdrawal of United Nations forces from South Korea might be helpful to a political solution of the problem. Another view was that some form of international supervision of elections in Korea, other than that proposed, could be devised.

Following its adoption by the First Committee, the draft resolution was adopted by the General Assembly on 9 December 1959 by a roll-call vote of 54 to 9, with 17 abstentions (resolution 1455 (XIV)).

(*b*) The problem of the ex-prisoners of the Korean war

On 26 November 1959, the representative of India, speaking in the general debate on the Korean question, reported to the First Committee that, of the eighty-eight ex-prisoners originally brought from Korea to India, fifty-five had been sent to Brazil, two to China, six to North Korea and fourteen to Argentina. Eleven were still in India; five of those had opted to remain there. The remaining six had not been accepted by the country to which they had wished to go. Five of them were being resettled in India with the assistance of the Indian Government. The remaining one was mentally deranged and was being looked after by the Indian authorities. As the disposal of the prisoners of war had thus been completed, the camp set up for them had been closed in September 1959.

(*c*) Communication received during consideration by the General Assembly

On 5 December 1959, the USSR transmitted to the United Nations a letter dated 27 October 1959, from the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea addressed to all the parliaments of the world, and requested that it be circulated as a United Nations document. The letter contained an appeal for the unification of Korea by means of free elections throughout the country and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea.

(*d*) Relief and rehabilitation in Korea

Report of the Administrator for Residual Affairs of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency

The Administrator for UNKRA Residual Affairs submitted to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session a progress report covering the period 1 October 1958 to 30 September 1959. His report summarized the action required to bring to a conclusion the seventeen projects which had been uncompleted on 30 September 1958, when the Agency's operational phase ended. Fourteen of the seventeen were completed and the remainder were scheduled to be finished by 31 December if no unforeseen problems arose. Major work had been required on seven of the projects: the fish canneries, Kraft paper plant, Pusan auto repair shop, crystalline graphite mill, development of private coal mines, Chang Hang smelter modernization and National Medical Center. Of these, work had been finished by 30 September on the fish canneries and development of private coal mines and at the National Medical Center and crystalline graphite mill except for accessory installations and was well advanced on the Kraft paper plant, Pusan auto repair shop and Chang Hang smelter modernization. While all projects were scheduled for completion by 31 December 1959, there remained certain other matters of negotiation which might carry beyond that date, including claims against suppliers and contractors and the obtaining of the documentation necessary for the proper posting of certain Agency accounts. The task of bringing the Agency's manifold activities to a satisfactory conclusion was lightened by the co-operation of the Government of the Republic of Korea and by the diligent work of the small residual staff.

Consideration by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session

The report of the Administrator was referred to the Second Committee, which considered it on 3 December 1959. The Committee also had before it a draft resolution submitted by Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uruguay under which the General Assembly would: (1) express its thanks to the former Agents General of the Agency, to the Administrator of UNKRA Residual Affairs and to the staff, both past and present, for the service they had rendered during the Agency's life; (2) express its conviction that the work of the Agency had made an important and lasting contribution to the development of the Korean economy and the well-being of the Korean people; (3) express its appreciation for the valuable assistance given to the Agency by specialized agencies of the United Nations and by voluntary non-governmental organizations; (4) reaffirm its decision that any funds remaining in the Agency's residual accounts when the Administrator had completed his work should be used in conformity with

General Assembly resolution 410 (V); and (5) reaffirm the action taken at its twelfth session regarding the arrangements and procedures for the completion of the residual responsibilities of the Agency and the liquidation of its accounts.

The Administrator addressed the Committee and said that his report was presented as a comprehensive final report of the Agency's residual affairs, although it was now clear that circumstances beyond the control of UNKRA would make it necessary to continue work on three projects beyond 31 December 1959. A report on this work and other activities subsequent to 1 October would be available to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

While the Agency's work in Korea was virtually completed during the reporting period, its impact upon the Korean community would be lasting. Completed projects in agriculture, fisheries, industry, education, mining, transportation and communications would have a growing and continuing effect upon the economy of the nation. In addition, the Agency's Agreement with the Republic of Korea provided for the continuation of the UNKRA small business loan fund, now amounting to 1,500 million hwan, which would in the years ahead be used, as in the past, to provide loans to businesses with capital assets of approximately $50,000 or less. The Agreement also provided for the utilization over the years by the Republic of Korea (for purposes consistent with resolution 410 (V)) of approximately 2,000 million in hwan assets accruing through the repayment of sums originally provided by UNKRA for projects purchased by private interests.

The Administrator drew the Committee's attention to the fact that UNKRA had a grand total of $149.3 million available for implementing the United Nations economic aid programme in Korea, of which $146.8 million was in cash, the remainder being in goods donated for direct use through the Emergency Relief Programme. He thanked the thirty-four Member and five non-member States which had contributed these funds, and assured them of the deep appreciation which the Korean Government and the Korean people felt for this historic programme.

The representatives of Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, Norway, Panama, the United Kingdom and the United States supported the draft resolution and emphasized the view that the Agency's successful work was an outstanding example of the value of a United Nations programme for economic aid.

The representative of the USSR commented upon the economic growth of North Korea and urged that contacts between the North and South should be facilitated.

The Second Committee approved the draft resolution on 3 December. It was adopted by the General Assembly on 5 December by 51 votes to 9, with 19 abstentions (resolution 1433 (XIV)).

15. The question of Laos

In August 1959, in the Introduction to his Annual Report on the Work of the Organization, the Secretary-General indicated that during the year, and most recently in August 1959, communications had been addressed to the United Nations regarding difficulties on the north-eastern border of Laos, without the Organization, however, being formally seized of the matter. Informal studies and consultations had taken place regarding the possibilities open to the Organization to be of assistance, without impairing the Geneva agreements of 1954 on Indochina or interfering with the arrangements based on them.

On 4 September, the Permanent Mission of Laos transmitted a communication to the Secretary-General from the Foreign Minister of Laos requesting that an emergency force should be dispatched to Laos at a very early date to halt an aggression along the north-eastern frontier of Laos by elements from the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam. The Secretary-General was also asked to take the appropriate procedural action on that request.

On 5 September, the Secretary-General asked the President of the Security Council to convene the Council urgently for the consideration of an item entitled: "Report by the Secretary-General on the letter received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Royal Government of Laos, transmitted by a note from the Permanent Mission of Laos to the United Nations, 4 September 1959".

On 7 September, the Security Council included the item in its agenda by 10 votes to 1 (USSR). The Council considered the item at two meetings on that date, and adopted, by the same vote, a resolution submitted jointly by France, the United Kingdom and the United States. The resolution provided for the appointment of a Sub-Committee consisting of Argentina, Italy, Japan and Tunisia, and instructed this Sub-Committee to examine the statements made before the Council concerning Laos, to receive further statements and documents and to conduct such inquiries as it might determine necessary and to report to the Council as soon as possible.

The Security Council Sub-Committee visited Laos between 15 September and 13 October 1959, at the invitation of the Government. It returned to New York to draft its report, which it signed on 3 November. The report contained information received up to 26 October from alternate representatives who had remained in Laos.

In a summary of its findings, the Sub-Committee stated that, according to the documents presented to it by the Lao authorities, it appeared that, especially since 16 July 1959, military actions had taken place on Lao territory against Lao army posts and units. Those actions had increased progressively, reaching their maximum intensity between 30 August and the middle of September, after which they had assumed the characteristics of guerrilla activity, scattered practically throughout the country.

Generally speaking, the Sub-Committee considered that although there had been actions of different scope and magnitude during the period 16 July to 11 October 1959, all of them had been of a guerrilla character. From the statements of the Lao authorities and from those of most of the witnesses, it appeared, however, that certain of those operations must have been co-ordinated centrally. Forty out of forty-one witnesses had stated that the hostile elements received support from the territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam in the form of equipment, arms, ammunition, supplies, and the help of political cadres. According to a document presented by the Lao Government, participation of regular units of the army of the Democratic Republic

of Viet-Nam had been reported during attacks on 30 August 1959.

In conclusion, the Sub-Committee stated that the ensemble of information submitted to it did not clearly establish whether there had been crossings of the frontiers by regular troops of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

In the meantime the Secretary-General had continued his consultations with the Government of Laos, referred to above. The possibility of his visiting Laos had been under consideration for several weeks, and on 8 November 1959 he accepted an invitation from the Lao Government to visit the country in order to provide himself with independent and full knowledge of the problem. It was made clear that the visit had no connexion with the report of the Security Council Sub-Committee, but was undertaken in his capacity and within his responsibilities as Secretary-General, and it had no implication regarding the international situation in Laos, the external relations of that country, or the agreements on Indochina arrived at in 1954 at Geneva.

On 15 November, while in Laos, the Secretary-General requested Mr. Sakari Tuomioja, Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Europe, to review the economic situation of Laos, in particular the role of economic and technical assistance rendered by the United Nations for furthering the country's economic growth and stability. Mr. Tuomioja was requested to report on his findings to the Secretary-General within four weeks, and, in addition to that task, he was also to follow up the discussions initiated by the Secretary-General, and provide him with such further information as would be of importance for a judgement regarding the assistance which the Secretary-General might most appropriately render under the Charter, taking into account also other international agreements which provided a framework for the development of Laos. Mr. Tuomioja's report was submitted in the first half of December; after reviewing the problems and shortcomings of the Lao economy, it set forth detailed recommendations for co-ordinated action by the United Nations and the specialized agencies to assist Laos.

On 20 February 1960, Mr. Edouard Zellweger was appointed Special Consultant to the Secretary-General for co-ordination of United Nations activities in Laos.

16. The question of Tibet

On 28 September 1959, the Federation of Malaya and Ireland proposed the inclusion in the agenda of the Assembly's fourteenth session of an item entitled: "The question of Tibet". In an explanatory memorandum, it was stated that, in requesting the inscription of this item, the two Governments were convinced that, under the Charter, the United Nations could not ignore the current situation in Tibet. After a study of the material available, the conclusion was inescapable that there existed *prima facie* evidence of an attempt to destroy the traditional way of life of the Tibetan people and the religious and cultural autonomy long recognized as belonging to them, as well as a systematic disregard for the human rights and fundamental freedoms set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In such circumstances, it was stated, the General Assembly had a duty to call for the restoration of the religious and civil liberties of the people of Tibet.

On 9 October, the Assembly's General Committee decided by 11 votes to 5, with 4 abstentions, to recommend that the item be included in the agenda, and by 12 votes to none, with 6 abstentions, and with two members not participating in the vote, to recommend that the item be discussed in plenary meeting.

On 12 October, the General Assembly decided by a roll-call vote of 43 to 11, with 25 abstentions, to place the item on its agenda. It was discussed at four plenary meetings held on 20 and 21 October.

On 12 October, the Federation of Malaya and Ireland submitted a joint draft resolution whereby the General Assembly would, in the preamble, *inter alia,* consider that the fundamental human rights and freedoms to which the Tibetan people were entitled included the right to civil and religious liberty for all without distinction; state that it was minful also of the distinctive cultural and religious heritage of the people of Tibet and of the autonomy which they had traditionally enjoyed; express its grave concern at reports, including the official statements of His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, to the effect that the fundamental human rights and freedoms of the people of Tibet had been forcibly denied them; and deplore the effect of these events in increasing international tension and embittering the relations between peoples at a time when earnest and positive efforts were being made by responsible leaders to reduce tension and improve international relations. In the operative part of the draft resolution, the Assembly would affirm its belief that respect for the principles of the Charter and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was essential for the evolution of a peaceful world order based on the rule of law, and would call for respect for the fundamental human rights of the Tibetan people and for their distinctive cultural and religious life.

During the discussions, the sponsors of the item, as well as the representatives of Australia, China, Ecuador, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Spain, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela, after quoting from the statements of the Dalai Lama and from the report of the International Commission of Jurists, maintained that there was enough evidence to show that fundamental human rights had been violated in Tibet and that the General Assembly would fail in its duty if it were not to raise its voice in protest.

The representatives of Albania, Bulgaria, the Byelorussian SSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, the Ukrainian SSR and the USSR stated that the accusations against the Chinese People's Republic of violating the religious and cultural autonomy of Tibet were completely baseless. They quoted from statements of Panchen-Bhrtni (the Panchen Lama) and others to show that the religious beliefs, customs and habits of the Tibetan people were strictly respected by the Chinese authorities. The Government of the People's Republic of China had already done much, they said, to develop the economy of the Tibetan region through social and economic reforms. Only the reactionary and feudal elements in Tibetan society had opposed those reforms because they saw in them an end of their monopoly over the resources and wealth of the country. These representatives regretted that, at a time when efforts for improving relations between States were taking place and when the Assembly's agenda was heavy with important items, a question which, in fact, did not exist, had been imposed on the Assembly. Such maœuvres, they said, were likely to poison the international atmos-

phere and undermine the authority of the United Nations. Moreover, Tibet was an integral part of China and the adoption by the Assembly of any resolution on the so-called Tibetan question would be in complete violation of Article 2, paragraph 7, of the United Nations Charter which forbade interference in the internal affairs of States.

Other representatives, however, maintained that the United Nations was competent to deal with the question of Tibet. They pointed out that the interest and concern of the United Nations in human rights and fundamental freedoms were set forth in Article 55 of the Charter, and the United Nations had exercised its authority in that respect on several occasions in the past. Therefore, in the context of the Charter and precedents, the General Assembly, they considered, was competent to express a view on serious violations of human rights.

Some representatives, among whom those of Belgium, Ethiopia, France, Spain, the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom, while expressing their concern at recent developments in Tibet, nevertheless felt that Article 2, paragraph 7, of the Charter prevented the United Nations from taking any action on the question of Tibet. The representative of the United Kingdom, while maintaining his delegation's stand on this paragraph, felt, however, that the United Nations should take cognizance of the question, but should not act on it in the form of a resolution. The representative of Ethiopia, while questioning the United Nations competence to deal with the Tibetan question, added that the information so far available on Tibet was not only one-sided but also contradictory; furthermore, he stated, the so-called violation of human rights in Tibet bore no relation to the violation of rights perpetrated in Africa, Asia and other territories under colonial domination.

A number of representatives, among them those of India, Indonesia, Ethiopia, Nepal and Finland, questioned the utility of the discussion and possible adoption of a resolution on Tibet, especially in the context of the current improvement in international relations. The representatives of Nepal and Finland, moreover, felt that in the absence of a representative of the People's Republic of China the debate was contrary to the spirit of the United Nations Charter and was, in fact, one-sided and purposeless.

On 21 October, the General Assembly adopted the draft resolution submitted by the Federation of Malaya and Ireland by a roll-call vote of 45 to 9, with 26 abstentions (resolution 1353 (XIV)).

17. Complaint submitted to the Security Council by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on 18 May 1960

In a cablegram dated 18 May 1960, to the President of the Security Council, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the question of "Aggressive acts by the Air Force of the United States of America against the Soviet Union, creating a threat to universal peace". On the following day, he transmitted an explanatory memorandum in amplification of his request, charging that on 9 April and 1 May 1960 incursions into the Soviet Union had been committed by aircraft of the United States Air Force. He expressed the hope that the Security Council would take steps forthwith to put an end to the United States acts that were a threat to the cause of peace.

The Security Council included the complaint in its agenda on 23 May and considered it at three further meetings on 24, 25 and 26 May.

In presenting his Government's complaint to the Security Council, the representative of the USSR charged that the provocative penetration of Soviet territory by the United States plane shot down over 2,000 kilometres inside the USSR on 1 May was but the latest of a number of violations of Soviet borders by American military aircraft on premeditated missions with the aggressive purposes of espionage and sabotage. Only a few days before the Conference of the Heads of the Four Powers was to have opened in Paris, the United States Government had declared that incursion inside the territory of another State was an integral part of its State policy, personally endorsed by its President.

President Eisenhower declared in Paris on 16 May that the United States Government would be ready to suspend the incursion of United States aircraft into the Soviet Union for a period ending in January 1961, thus reserving a free hand for the new United States Government. One of the most dangerous aspects of that policy, said the USSR representative, was the flouting of the principle of the sovereignty of States, one of the major and generally recognized principles of international law and a basic principle of the United Nations Charter. The United States Government refused to condemn the provocative policy of incursions into the Soviet Union and continued to justify the aggressive acts of the United States Air Force. The Soviet Government submitted the question to the Security Council as the organ which should be the first to take the necessary measures in all cases when peace was endangered or aggression committed. He submitted a draft resolution under which the Security Council, noting that violation of the sovereignty of other States was incompatible with the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter and considering that such actions created a threat to universal peace, would condemn the incursions of United States aircraft into the territory of other States and regard them as aggressive acts, and would request the Government of the United States to adopt immediate measures to halt such actions and to prevent their recurrence.

The representative of the United States declared that the United States had not committed any aggressive acts against the Soviet Union or any other country, either through its Air Force or through any other agency of the Government. He denied that flights over Soviet territory continued to be the State policy of the United States as alleged by the USSR representative, since the United States President had declared on 16 May that those flights had been suspended after the recent incident and were not to be resumed. Moreover, the United States was prepared to negotiate an "open skies" treaty which would have continuing and binding force and effect and which would obviate for ever the necessity of such measures of self-protection. No commonsense definition of the term "aggression" could be applied to the presence of a light, unarmed, single-engined, non-military, one-man plane, or else, under the same interpretation, complaints of aggression could be lodged against the Soviet Union regarding the presence of a Soviet vessel off Long Island interfering with vessels of the United States Navy, or of the repeated violations of American ground space by Soviet spies. These points

were symptoms of the disease, while the disease itself was the danger of wholesale sudden death by surprise attack. The United States intended at an appropriate future time to make proposals to get to the heart of the matter, and hoped that discussion of them would tend to reduce world tension.

Those members of the Council who opposed the draft resolution expressed doubts that the acts complained of could be termed aggressive by any definition, since acts carried out by unarmed planes were clearly not committed with any intent of changing the established world order. The incidents fell, rather, into the category of intelligence activities, and while such activities were regrettable and did imply interference in a country's internal affairs, they were unfortunately a current practice in the present world situation and had never been considered as constituting acts of international aggression.

Among the arguments advanced by the representatives who abstained from voting on the draft resolution was the view that the situation was a very serious one because of the lack of confidence which it revealed between the two main parties involved. Under established principles of international law and under the Charter of the United Nations, the violation of the air-space of a foreign State was unacceptable and the territorial integrity of each State was inviolable.

On 26 May, the Council voted on the USSR draft resolution, which was rejected by 7 votes to 2 (Poland, USSR), with 2 abstentions (Ceylon, Tunisia).

18. Question submitted to the Security Council by Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia on 23 May 1960

On 23 May 1960, Argentina, Ceylon, Ecuador and Tunisia submitted for inclusion as an item in the Council's agenda a joint draft resolution by which the Council, mindful of its responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, regretting that the hopes of the world for a successful meeting of the Heads of Government of France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had not been fulfilled, considering that the resulting situation might lead to an increase of international tensions, and being especially aware of the mounting danger of the continuation of the armaments race, would: (1) recommend the Governments concerned to seek solutions of existing international problems by negotiation and other peaceful means as provided in the United Nations Charter; (2) appeal to all Member Governments to refrain from any action which might increase tensions; (3) request the Governments concerned to continue their efforts towards disarmament and the prohibition of nuclear weapons tests under an international control system and the negotiations on the technical aspects of measures against the possibility of surprise attack, as recommended by the General Assembly in its resolution; and (4) urge the Governments concerned to resume discussions as soon as possible and to avail themselves of the assistance that the Security Council and other appropriate organ might be able to render to that end.

The item was considered by the Council at three meetings held on 26 and 27 May 1960.

In introducing the four-Power draft resolution, its sponsors empahsized that the sole objective of their proposal was to promote conciliation and facilitate resumption of negotiations among the Great Powers; they hoped that it would be adopted unanimously by the Council.

The representatives of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States welcomed the initiative of the four Powers and expressed their support of the joint draft resolution.

The representative of the USSR regarded the four-Power proposal as inadequate, maintaining that its major defect was the absence of condemnation of the policy of provocations pursued by the United States against the Soviet Union. He submitted three amendments to the draft resolution. The first proposed the insertion, after the first preambular paragraph of the draft resolution, of a new paragraph in which the Council would consider that the incursion of foreign military aircraft into the territory of other States was incompatible with the principles and purposes of the United Nations and constituted a threat to peace and international security. The second amendment would add the words "including the dispatch of their aircraft into the airspace of other States" to operative paragraph 2 of the draft. The third amendment proposed that operative paragraph 3 be reworded to request the Governments concerned to continue their efforts towards "the achievement of general and complete disarmament and the discontinuance of all nuclear weapons tests under an appropriate international control system as well as their negotiations on measures to prevent surprise attack". The representative of Poland supported the Soviet amendments and urged the Council to uphold the principle of the inviolability of the borders of a sovereign State.

Several representatives, however, opposed the Soviet amendments, particularly the first two, on the ground that they sought to alter the conciliatory character of the four-Power draft resolution by reintroducing allegations of aggressive acts which had been previously rejected by the Council.

On 27 May, the sponsors of the joint draft resolution submitted a revised text, which modified operative paragraphs 2 and 3 of the original draft as follows: "2. *Appeals* to all Member Governments to refrain from the use or threats of force in their international relations; to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence; and to refrain from any action which might increase tensions" and "3. *Requests* the Governments concerned to continue their efforts to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control in accordance with resolution 1378 (XIV) of the General Assembly and the discontinuance of all nuclear weapons tests under an appropriate international control system as well as their negotiations on measures to prevent surprise attack, including technical measures, as recommended by the General Assembly".

In the course of the debate, the sponsors of the draft resolution stated that while they did not object, in principle, to the ideas embodied in the first two Soviet amendments, the context in which they were presented and their relationship to the question previously discussed by the Council made them incompatible with the nature and purpose of the joint draft resolution. The revised text was a further attempt to keep the door open for negotiations among the Great Powers.

After the representative of the Soviet Union had indicated that he would not press for a vote on his third amendment, the first two Soviet amendments were put to the vote. They were rejected by a vote of 2 in favour (Poland, USSR), 6 against, with 3 abstentions (Ceylon, Ecuador, Tunisia). The revised draft resolution was adopted by 9 votes to none, with 2 abstentions (Poland, USSR).

19. Question of the representation of China in the United Nations

On 13 July 1959, India proposed that the question of the representation of China be included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. India emphasized that if China was not properly represented in the United Nations, the work of the Organization would be ineffective in many important fields; it was necessary to consider the question, not only from the point of view of the legitimate rights of the Chinese people, but also because major measures of peace and security could not be undertaken without the co-operation of China.

On 16 September, the General Committee decided, by 12 votes to 7, with 1 abstention, to recommend to the General Assembly the adoption of a draft resolution submitted by the United States, whereby the Assembly would decide to reject the request of India for the inclusion of the item in the agenda, and would decide further not to consider, at its fourteenth session, any proposals to exclude the representatives of the Government of the Republic of China or to seat representatives of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

The Committee's report was considered by the General Assembly at four meetings on 21 and 22 September. Nepal submitted two amendments to the draft resolution, which would have the effect of reversing the General Committee's recommendations. Following the rejection of the amendments, the General Assembly, on 22 September, adopted the draft resolution by 44 votes to 29, with 9 abstentions (resolution 1351 (XIV)).

The question of the representation of China was raised again during the fourteenth session in a meeting of the Credentials Committee on 9 December, and in the plenary meeting on 10 December when the Assembly considered that Committee's report.

The question was also raised in other United Nations organs and bodies during the period covered by the present report.

20. Question of amending the Charter to increase the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council, and to enlarge the membership of the Economic and Social Council and of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with resolutions 1299 (XIII) and 1300 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, the provisional agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly included three items relating to the question of amending the Charter in order to enlarge the membership of the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council and the International Court of Justice. The items had originally been included in the agenda of the eleventh session at the request of a number of Latin American States, which had contended that the recent substantial increase in the membership of the United Nations had made an enlargement of those organs necessary. At each subsequent session, the Assembly had decided, after considering the matter, to consider it further at its next session.

On 22 September 1959, the Assembly included these three items in the agenda of the fourteenth session and referred them to the Special Political Committee, which considered them simultaneously, and discussed them at thirteen meetings held between 13 and 30 October.

In the course of the general discussion of these items, many speakers referred to the fact that two-thirds of the thirty-one Members which had joined the United Nations since its founding were countries of Asia or Africa; they considered that, under existing arrangements, States from those areas were deprived of equitable representation on the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. Accordingly, they were in favour of amending the Charter as soon as possible to increase the membership of those two bodies. Some delegations believed that, while such increases were greatly to be desired, the time was not yet ripe for making progress in the matter, and accordingly suggested further postponement; others felt that, despite obstacles in the ratification process, the initial steps towards Charter amendment should be taken at once.

The representatives of the USSR and other Eastern European States continued to hold that examination of the problem was premature, and that ratification of any amendment, which under the Charter required the concurrence of the permanent members of the Security Council, was impossible until the People's Republic of China had assumed its rightful place in the United Nations. They considered that the matter could be more quickly and easily corrected if the allocation of the existing seats on the Councils were redistributed according to the principle of equitable geographical representation. Some representatives supported such a proposal for the Economic and Social Council, while others considered that equity could not be achieved in such a manner and that one injustice should not be perpetrated in an effort to correct another.

Representatives who discussed the question of an increase in the number of judges of the International Court of Justice were almost equally divided among those in favour of an increase, those opposed to the idea, and those who wished to reserve their opinion on the matter for the time being as they viewed it as of less urgency than the other two related questions. Some representatives also expressed the view that the functioning of the Court would be more enhanced by the adherence of more Members to its compulsory jurisdiction than by the addition of a greater number of judges. The item relating to the membership of the Court was, by general agreement, not recommended for inclusion in the agenda of the next session of the General Assembly.

On 19 October, a draft resolution of El Salvador was circulated, whereby the General Assembly would, in the preamble, state that it realized that many delegations had expressed the opinion that in view of the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations in recent years there should be an increase in the membership of some of the principal organs of the United

Nations; recall resolution 1300 (XIII) in which it recognized that in view of the increase in the membership of the United Nations since its establishment, an increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council was desirable; note that an increase in the membership of the Economic and Social Council and other principal organs would necessitate the amendment of certain provisions of the Charter; and consider that, in order to solve the problem, further efforts would have to be made with a view to obtaining the agreement of the greatest possible number of Member States, including all the permanent members of the Security Council. Under the operative part of the draft resolution, the Assembly would: (1) decide to postpone until its fifteenth session the consideration of the three agenda items; (2) decide that those items should be placed on the provisional agenda of that session; (3) set up a Good Offices Committee consisting of representatives of three or five States, with authority to engage in any consultations it might consider advisable with the representatives of Member States, and in particular the permanent members of the Security Council, with a view to studying the possibilities of arriving at an agreement which would facilitate the amendment of the Charter "on the lines indicated above"; and (4) would request the Good Offices Committee to report to the Assembly at the fifteenth session.

On 21 October, a revised text of this draft resolution was introduced, which modified the text of operative paragraph 3 to specify that the desired amendment would be "to increase the membership of the Economic and Social Council and other principal organs of the United Nations".

Also on 21 October, a draft resolution was submitted by Afghanistan, Burma, Ceylon, Ghana, Jordan, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, later joined by Cambodia. In the preamble to this resolution, the Assembly would note the recent expansion in the membership of the United Nations and the further increase which was anticipated; note that nevertheless no increase in the membership of the principal organs of the United Nations had yet taken place; recognize that there was a strong volume of opinion among Member States that the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council should be enlarged so as appropriately to reflect the increase in the membership of the United Nations; recognize that such an increase could not be achieved except by amendment of the Charter; and express the hope that the strong desire shown by a large number of Member States would help in bringing about an expansion of membership in those organs as early as possible. In the operative part, it would decide to include the items dealing with the question of an increase in those organs in the provisional agenda of the fifteenth session.

In the course of the Committee's discussion of the two draft resolutions, it was apparent that the great majority of delegations wished action taken quickly to increase the membership of the major organs, but were divided as to the means to be employed to attain that end. While most of the Latin American States supported the proposal to establish a good offices committee to seek a solution of the problem, most of the African and Asian States, on the other hand, while wishing equally strongly for a solution, opposed the idea of a committee, which, they felt, could be interpreted as an effort to put pressure on certain Member States.

On 26 October, a further revision of the draft resolution of El Salvador was introduced. In its preamble, the revised text provided that the General Assembly should express the realization that many delegations had expressed the opinion that, in view of the considerable increase in the membership of the United Nations in recent years, there should be an increase in the membership of the Security Council and of the Economic and Social Council; recall its resolution 1300 (XIII); note that an increase in the membership of the two Councils would necessitate the amendment of certain provisions of the Charter; express the hope that the strong desire shown by a large number of Member States would help to bring about such an amendment at the earliest opportunity; and consider that, in order to solve that problem, further efforts would have to be made with a view to obtaining the agreement of the greatest possible number of Member States. In its operative paragraphs, the revised text provided that the Assembly would decide that the items relating to an increase in the membership of the Security and Economic and Social Councils should be placed on the provisional agenda of the fifteenth session; set up a committee consisting of representatives of five States to study the possibility of arriving at an agreement which would facilitate the amendment of the Charter so as to increase the membership of these organs; and request the committee to report on its work to the fifteenth session.

An amendment to the revised draft resolution was submitted on the same day, sponsored jointly by Afghanistan, Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Nepal and Saudi Arabia; it provided for the deletion of the second and third operative paragraphs which related to the establishment of a committee.

Ethiopia, Liberia, Nepal and Tunisia jointly submitted amendments to both the revised draft resolution of El Salvador and that of the twelve Afro-Asian States, which would specify that the additional members should be added in order to make it possible to improve the present distribution of seats in the organs in question.

The Committee voted on the proposals before it on 28 and 29 October. The amendment of nine African and Asian States to delete the provisions in the draft resolution of El Salvador relating to the establishment of a committee was rejected in a tie vote of 35 to 35, with 11 abstentions. The four-Power amendment was adopted, and the revised draft resolution of El Salvador, as amended, was adopted by 47 votes to 25, with 10 abstentions. The four-Power amendment to the twelve-Power Afro-Asian draft resolution was also adopted, and that resolution as a whole, as amended, was adopted by 39 votes to none, with 43 abstentions.

The two draft resolutions recommended by the Special Political Committee were considered by the General Assembly on 25 November. El Salvador and Japan submitted an amendment to draft resolution I (based on the revised draft resolution of El Salvador in the Committee) to substitute a new text for paragraphs 2 and 3 of the operative part, relating to the establishment of a committee. The new text provided that the Assembly would declare that, if progress was not made during the fifteenth session towards the achievement of an increase in the membership of the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council, it should set up at that session a committee to study the possibilities of arriving at an agreement which would

facilitate the amendment of the Charter to achieve this increase of membership.

After adopting the amendment, the General Assembly adopted draft resolution I as amended by 48 votes to 10, with 22 abstentions (resolution 1404 (XIV)). The Assembly then decided that it was not necessary to vote on the second draft resolution.

21. Question of equitable geographical representation in electing Presidents of the General Assembly

This question was submitted as an item for the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly by Czechoslovakia on 12 August 1959. After having been included in the agenda by the General Assembly on 22 September, it was considered by the Special Political Committee at seven meetings from 1 to 7 December.

In his initial presentation before the Committee, the representative of Czechoslovakia stated that the principle of equitable geographical representation was one of the basic principles upon which the structure and activities of the United Nations were based. However, this principle had not been consistently applied in the past elections for the office of the President of the General Assembly. The Presidency of the General Assembly had been held five times by representatives from Western Europe and the British Commonwealth, five times by Asian and African countries and three times by representatives from Latin America, while not a single President had been elected from the countries of Eastern Europe.

Czechoslovakia and Romania jointly submitted to the Committee a draft resolution confirming that equitable geographical representation should be applied consistently in the elections of the President of the General Assembly, and recommending that for the next four years the President be elected successively from Eastern European States, Asian and African States, Western European and other States, and Latin American States.

The supporters of the draft resolution pointed to provisions of the Charter and the rules of procedure of the General Assembly concerning geographical representation, and to the principle of sovereign equality of all Member States. One representative requested that what was considered discrimination against the Eastern European countries, and a vestige of the "cold war", should be eliminated.

Amendments to the draft resolution were jointly submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay. The amendments emphasized that personal qualifications for the office of President must be the primary criterion and recommended that geographical distribution should be upheld to the greatest possible extent. It was felt by those supporting the amendments that a rigid pattern of geographical rotation was also undesirable for other reasons. For instance, in the case of an international conflict within a particular area, which the Assembly might be called upon to deal with, it would not be advisable to have as President a national of a State in that region.

Some representatives expressed doubts as to the adequacy of holding a debate and adopting a resolution on the question. To predetermine a regular rotation on the basis of sharply defined geographical groups was, in their view, not a sound practice. Each session of the General Assembly was master of its own decisions, and, in practice, the rotation system implied the transfer of the selection of a candidate for President, each year, to one component group of nations.

On 4 December, the draft resolution, as amended by the eleven-Power amendments and sub-amendments proposed by Guinea and the United Arab Republic, was approved by the Special Political Committee by a roll-call vote of 36 to 32, with 8 abstentions. The sub-amendments by Guinea and the United Arab Republic provided that the Assembly would recommend that due regard be specially paid to the qualifications the President must possess to perform his duties, and to the principle of equitable geographical distribution. A French proposal that the reference to equitable geographical distribution provide for due account to be taken of the prevailing circumstances was rejected by the Committee.

When the recommendation of the Special Political Committee came before the General Assembly on 10 December, the representative of Romania stated that the main issue was whether or not the time had come for re-establishing, in its full force, the principle of equitable geographical representation in elections of the President of the General Assembly. The representative of the United States voiced opposition to the draft resolution because it placed the question of geographical distribution on the same level as personal qualifications.

The draft resolution was rejected by the General Assembly by a roll-call vote of 40 to 36, with 6 abstentions.

Chapter II

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

A. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL QUESTIONS

1. Economic surveys

The *World Economic Survey, 1959* was prepared for presentation to the Economic and Social Council in July 1960. Part I of the *Survey* was devoted to a study of post-war investment experience and policies and, in part II, recent developments in the world economy were examined. The Introduction to the *Survey* considered the significance for economic policy of acceptance of the goal of economic growth and discussed the questions posed by its reconciliation with the objective of economic stability.

The *Survey* found that the rate of growth in output of the developed, private enterprise economies since 1950 was broadly comparable to that recorded during the nineteen twenties, which had also been a period of general economic expansion. Differences among countries in the share of resources devoted to productive investment went far towards explaining disparities in post-war rates of growth, although other factors also influenced the relationship between investment and growth. The role of governmental policy in shaping investment experience has been enhanced by the expanded share of the public sector in the economy and by the broader participation of government in economic life. The post-war succession of emergencies of one type or another, however, has created a preoccupation with short-run problems and it therefore could not be said that governmental investment policies have been oriented towards attainment of the goal of economic growth.

In reviewing investment trends in the under-developed countries, the *Survey* observed that there was generally a marked rise in the volume of investment during the nineteen fifties; for many countries, the higher rate of investment represented an encouraging departure from the stagnant economic conditions of the past. Governments have generally played a major role in fostering recent advances; in a number of countries, the expansion of public investment was the major factor underlying the growth in total investment and in most countries, Governments adopted a wide range of policies designed to stimulate private investment. In view of the virtual absence of capital goods industries in the under-developed countries, the growth in capacity to import and the proportion available for capital goods imports have been critical elements in the rate of expansion of investment. In the formulation of their investment policies, most Governments have accordingly ascribed considerable importance to the expansion of domestic production of import substitutes, particularly in the field of consumer goods, or to the more rapid growth of exports.

In the centrally planned economies, the high rates of growth in total output during the nineteen fifties as a whole were the outcome both of the relatively large share of resources allocated to investment and of the relatively high productivity of capital. The investment drive in the early years of the decade, however, slackened after 1953 and a larger share of investment was thereafter channelled into the consumer goods industries. In recent years, methods of investment planning have been undergoing appreciable changes; their general direction has been to introduce a greater measure of flexibility into the system of planning and to accord greater importance to the attainment of an optimum, rather than a maximum, rate of growth.

In reviewing recent economic developments, the *Survey* noted that in the developed, private enterprise countries, the upswing in demand and production, which had begun about the middle of 1958, continued at an accelerating pace in 1959. The volume of foreign trade underwent an even more vigorous revival than domestic production, the expansion of trade in manufactured goods among these countries being particularly marked. The higher level of absorption of raw materials in the developed countries was reflected in a substantial increase in the export earnings of the primary producing countries. Along with an increase in the volume of exports of various foodstuffs, this helped to ease the balance-of-payments strains that had arisen in 1957 and 1958, and imports began to expand again. Per capita levels of consumption rose in most countries, though trends in capital formation were less uniform.

In assessing the outlook for 1960, partly on the basis of replies to a questionnaire on economic trends, problems and policies circulated by the Secretary-General, the *Survey* noted that, for the year as a whole, the volume of production in the developed, private enterprise countries is generally expected to be higher than in 1959. The rate of growth in total product, however, is expected to be lower than in 1959, owing largely to a slowing down in the pace of the upswing in the United States. In the primary producing countries, a further, though smaller, increase in export earnings and a continued recovery in import expenditures are expected. In the centrally planned economies, 1959 was characterized by the continuation of high rates of growth in output and an acceleration in the rate of expansion of foreign trade. Changes in the rate of growth in output were largely influenced by variations in agricultural production which, in several countries, was affected by adverse weather. Investment accelerated in all countries, except mainland China and Eastern Germany, and consumption also expanded at a rate exceeding that of 1958.

A report entitled, *Economic Developments in the Middle East, 1958-1959,* was prepared for the thirtieth session of the Economic and Social Council. The report, which is a supplement to the *World Economic Survey 1959,* contained a set of forty-eight tables giving information on production, prices, foreign trade and balance of payments, development expenditure and other relevant economic indicators. The tables were preceded by a short text which reviewed the trends in agriculture, industry, petroleum, foreign trade and balance of payments, and economic development in the region.

This report covered oil operations in the Middle East more fully than the report for 1957-1958 and contained new information on development expenditure, including, for the first time, information on Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Other new statistical series included data on loans and grants extended on a bilateral and multilateral basis to the countries of the Middle East during the period 1945-1959, and fluctuations in gold and foreign exchange reserves during the same period. The report also included tables showing the population growth in the Middle East during recent years, information on agrarian reforms being carried out in countries of the Middle East, and other data not hitherto included in the annual surveys.

During the period covered by the present report, the Economic and Social Council as well as the General Assembly took action to give an impetus to the work on long-term economic projections.

The Council in its resolution 741 (XXVIII), adopted unanimously on 31 July 1959, noting the importance of sound and substantial progress in the economic development of the less developed countries, requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Council at its thirtieth session an initial report giving a summary account of long-term economic projections developed by national and international organizations and to undertake in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies and other competent organizations an evaluation of the techniques involved in such projections.

The subject was discussed in a wider context at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly. In its resolution 1428 (XIV) on world economic development, adopted unanimously on 5 December, the Assembly, while noting the increasing needs of a rapidly growing world population and its rising social and economic expectations as well as the urgent necessity of correcting economic and social imbalances existing in the world, requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a preliminary investigation into the methods and techniques of carrying out a comprehensive, co-ordinated and continuing study of the problems of world resources, requirements and production methods in order that suggestions for possible international action might be considered.

In accordance with the Council's resolution, and also in the light of the resolution of the General Assembly on world economic development, the Secretary-General addressed a questionnaire to Governments, specialized agencies and other appropriate bodies seeking information and views on the work on long-term economic projections. The Secretary-General prepared for the thirtieth session of the Council a preliminary report which reproduced the replies of Governments and specialized agencies to this questionnaire, summarized existing long-term economic projections made by various national and international organizations and made a brief evaluation of the purposes and limitations of long-term projections, and included suggestions for the future organization of work.

2. Economic development of underdeveloped countries

(*a*) Opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of newly independent countries

In its resolution 1414 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council to make a study under Article 62, paragraph 1, of the Charter, of all opportunities for international co-operation which could be of interest to the former Trust Territories which have become independent, within the spheres and in the framework of programmes of international assistance. In resolution 1415 (XIV) of the same date, the Assembly invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned "to give urgent and sympathetic consideration, without prejudice in any way to present assistance being given to other States Members of the United Nations, to all requests which they might receive to provide Territories emerging from a trust status or newly independent States with (*a*) such high-level technical experts as they might desire, and (*b*) all other forms of technical aid required by the special circumstances under which they have acceded to independence".

The Secretary-General submitted to the Council at its twenty-ninth session his preliminary observations on opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of newly independent countries. In formulating these observations, the Secretary-General was greatly assisted by personal contacts with responsible officials in newly independent countries or territories about to become independent, by the discussions which took place at the second session of the Economic Commission for Africa at Tangiers in January and February 1960, by a number of direct talks and visits on the part of senior staff members and by continued discussions with delegations at United Nations Headquarters. The Secretary-General's conclusion from these observations was that there was a special responsibility incumbent upon the United Nations to be of assistance to newly independent countries during the crucial formative period immediately following their new independence. He indicated, however, that the financial implications of such assistance as well as the methods of rendering it deserved further examination. Following its consideration of this question, the Council adopted resolution 752 (XXIX) by which it requested the Secretary-General, bearing in mind existing bilateral and multilateral aid programmes, to present to the Council at its thirtieth session a report based on a further and more specific examination of the opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of former Trust Territories and other newly independent States, including opportunities offered under the existing operational programmes of the United Nations.

The Secretary-General's report to the Council at its thirtieth session explored both the long-term problems of newly independent countries and the special problems of transition to independence; it examined the nature of the action required, on the basis of requests for assistance already received or indicated; finally, it

considered the expansion required in existing United Nations programmes to meet this new and urgent situation. The Secretary-General recommended that the credits now available under the regular programme for assistance in economic development, public administration and OPEX be substantially increased. He further recommended an increase in the contingency authority of the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board from 5 per cent to 7½ per cent of the total programme for 1960, with a possible further increase to 10 per cent from 1961 onward. In preparing this further report, the Secretary-General had the benefit of consultations with the executive heads of the specialized agencies, the main relevant activities of which were indicated in an addendum to the report.

(*b*) International flow of private capital

A progress report entitled "The Promotion of the International Flow of Private Capital" was prepared for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth session and the General Assembly at its fifteenth session in response to General Assembly resolution 1318 (XIII) of 12 December 1958.

It contains a preliminary survey of the fields and forms in which foreign private investment is sought by under-developed countries, the types of projects favoured by investors and the measures adopted to increase the flow of private capital into such countries in general and into favoured fields and forms of investment in particular. The progress report was based to a considerable extent on an initial round of consultations with qualified persons in government and business, both in capital-supplying and capital-receiving countries.

It was found that the variety of forms in which foreign capital moves into the under-developed countries covers a broad spectrum of arrangements. Particularly in the manufacturing industries, an increasing number of foreign companies are establishing joint ventures associating their capital, technical knowledge and management not only with those of other foreign investors, often from third countries, but especially with domestic enterprises in the country of investment. Patent licensing and similar arrangements are also attracting much interest as a means of associating foreign expertise in the development of local enterprise even in the absence of foreign capital contributions. Often such arrangements are for the foreign firm a first step towards the investment of equity capital, possibly in a joint venture with the licensee.

It was found that Governments appear to take an increasingly broad view of the role of foreign capital in industrial development, and seek to encourage its entry by a variety of measures. These include: special tax concessions granted by an increasing number of under-developed countries (especially so-called tax holidays); tax relief measures for foreign investment income adopted by capital-supplying countries; relaxation of exchange control measures regarding the transfer of earnings and capital; and exemptions from tariff restrictions.

The report also examines additional measures which might be adopted to encourage the flow of foreign private capital to under-developed countries by increasing investors' confidence through added protection against non-business risks; in this connexion, special attention is given to the possible use of international arbitral machinery for the adjustment of disputes between foreign investors and the Governments of capital-receiving countries. The report will be before the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

A global study on the International Flow of Private Capital for the period of 1958/1959 was prepared for submission to the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session. This is the first interim report to be prepared under General Assembly resolution 1035 (XI) of 26 February 1957, which called for interim reports on an annual, and major reports on a triennial basis; the first triennial report was issued in 1959 (*The International Flow of Private Capital 1955-1958*). The first interim report contains data on private capital movements in 1958 which had not been available at the time the triennial report went to press, as well as some preliminary estimates for 1959. This report also contains a short account of the most important measures affecting the international flow of private capital adopted by Governments in the period 1958—March 1960, together with a list of relevant laws and other official texts.

The report shows that the aggregate outflow of long-term private capital from the main capital-exporting countries continued at a high rate in 1958 and 1959, though it fell below the post-war peak of 1956-1957. The report indicates that international capital movements in 1958-1959 were strongly influenced by changing levels of economic activity in the United States and Western Europe. Foreign investment in Europe was markedly influenced in 1958-1959 by the establishment of the Common Market and the opportunities it offered for expansion. Both intra-European investment and United States investment within the Common Market group of countries grew rapidly.

The main sources of long-term private capital invested in under-developed countries in 1958 were the United States ($1,000 million), France ($500 million) and the United Kingdom ($300 million). Among under-developed countries, those of Latin America, despite a steep drop owing to reduced petroleum investments, received the largest amount of foreign private investment in 1958, as in earlier years. There was an increase in the net capital imports of the Middle East and Africa, mainly on account of a higher level of investments in the mining and petroleum industries. The net capital receipts of Asia fell, owing to an increasing net outflow of funds from India and a much smaller inflow to some other Asian countries.

The portfolio component of the international flow of investments increased considerably during the latter part of 1958 and even more markedly during 1959, though the movement was largely restricted to the countries of Europe and North America. Credits extended to various foreign Governments or foreign public agencies by United States and European banks, sometimes in association with loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Export-Import Bank, played a significant role during the period. Financial and technical assistance to under-developed or semi-developed countries was also extended by private groups and consortia, often organized on a multi-national basis. As in previous years, substantial export credits were extended to Latin American and other countries from North American, European and Japanese sources to finance the importation of machinery, equipment and other producer goods. Governments of capital-receiving

and capital-exporting countries adopted or expanded measures for the encouragement of private foreign investments.

(c) Industrialization and productivity

The Secretary-General reported to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth session on the progress of the work programme on industrialization. The report described the stage of implementation of the following research projects: capital intensity; utilization of industrial equipment in under-developed countries; studies in problems of small-scale industries; industrial estates; methods of economic evaluation of industrial and related projects; use of models for long-term planning in under-developed countries; demand for industrial equipment in under-developed countries; financing of industrialization; and social and demographic aspects of industrialization, with reference to community development, urbanization, and housing, building and planning. Preliminary versions of the reports on three of these projects—utilization of industrial equipment, industrial estates, and use of models—were made available to the Council. The progress report also described Secretariat activities for providing substantive support to United Nations field operations in industrial development.

In the report, the Secretary-General submitted proposals for future work on industrialization, in accordance with Council resolution 709 A (XXVII). These were confined to projects to be implemented in 1960-1961 as the Council was considering the establishment of a committee for industrial development to undertake a further review of the programme of work.

To assist the Council in considering the establishment of this committee, the Secretariat submitted a note on the organizational aspects and on past experience of the work programme on industrialization. The Council, in resolution 751 (XXIX), established a standing Committee for Industrial Development to advise it on matters related to the acceleration by less developed countries of their industrial development.

The Council, in resolution 757 (XXIX), commended the Secretary-General on the work carried out so far and approved his proposals for the work programme for 1960-1961. It asked him to submit proposals, together with any financial implications, for a longer-range and expanded work programme in industrial development, taking into account the report of the Advisory Committee on the Work Programme on Industrialization. The proposals are to be considered by the Committee for Industrial Development and, in the context of that Committee's report, by the Council at its thirty-first session.

The third issue of the *Bulletin on Industrialization and Productivity* was published. It contained a series of articles on different aspects of the problem of the most effective utilization of scarce capital resources in under-developed countries: capital intensity in earth-moving operations; the choice of industrial technology in the case of wood-working; and the use of welding in machine-building as a capital-saving technique. The issue also contained articles on the financing of small-scale industries in under-developed countries and on the use of statistical quality control in the industry of under-developed countries, and a note on the role of the United Nations Special Fund in fostering industrial development.

(d) Water and energy resources

The interrelated problems of water resources development have been kept under continuous review by the Water Resources Development Centre, which has, since its inception early in 1959, become the focal point for concerted action in this field among the United Nations agencies concerned. The Centre works closely with the annual inter-agency meeting (at the working level) on international co-operation in the development and utilization of water resources which advises on the Centre's general policies and facilitates its role of co-ordinator. The sixth of these meetings was held in Rome early in July 1959, the participants being the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned.

In February 1960, the Centre convened a six-day meeting at Headquarters of a group of experts on groundwater development to discuss a preliminary draft of a report on this subject. The draft had been prepared by the Centre with the help of a consultant and in consultation with the various United Nations organizations concerned; the final report is expected to be published by September 1960.

The first biennial report of the Water Resources Development Centre was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-ninth session. It reviewed the establishment and functions of the Centre, organizational arrangements for co-ordination and concerted action, and the progress of projects. It also made a number of recommendations for further action. These related to the need for country surveys of water resources and uses, work on international river basins, the study of the value and cost of water for different uses, and the economies of desalinization of brackish and sea water. The Council endorsed the priorities for further action, maintained also the priorities established in its resolution 675 (XXV), and recommended that the Centre also give attention to the development of standards and criteria for the formulation and study of water resources projects (resolution 759 (XXIX).

In accordance with its resolution 711 A (XXVII), the Secretary-General reported to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session on the feasibility and potential usefulness of collecting and disseminating the experience obtained in multilateral, bilateral and other technical assistance projects and related activities in the field of industrialization and energy resources. The Council, in resolution 740 C (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959, requested the Secretary-General to undertake, initially on a selective and experimental basis, the collection, analysis and dissemination of such experience and to report to it from time to time on the progress achieved.

The Secretary-General reviewed the work so far undertaken in the development of petroleum resources in under-developed countries—a review called for by the Council in resolution 740 B (XXVIII) of 31 July 1959. The report provided information on the studies so far undertaken by the United Nations and its subsidiary bodies, reviewed the technical assistance and development programme in the petroleum field under United Nations auspices, and suggested possible further action.

The possibilities of international co-operation in petroleum resources development were also considered by the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, and the Secretary-General was requested to transmit to the

Economic and Social Council, for its consideration, the views expressed during the debate in the hope that these would enable the Council to determine what additional assistance to Governments was called for within the framework of the existing technical assistance and development activities of the United Nations and the specialized agencies.

The Council at its twenty-ninth session considered the Secretary-General's report and the records of the General Assembly's debates on petroleum. It expressed its satisfaction that the United Nations and the specialized agencies had been able to meet the demands so far made by Member States in respect of such work and invited the Executive Chairman of the Technical Assistance Board and the Secretary-General to continue, at the request of Governments, to provide assistance along existing lines and also to organize seminars in the techniques of petroleum development. In addition, the Council asked the Secretary-General to advise it of any significant increases in requests for the services of petroleum experts which could not adequately be met under existing programmes (resolution 758 (XXIX)).

Initial preparations are being made for the United Nations conference on new sources of energy to be held in 1962 in implementation of Economic and Social Council resolution 710 A (XXVII). The Secretary-General arranged to convene three preliminary meetings of experts—groups consisting of from five to eight world-renowned individuals—on solar energy, wind power, and geothermic energy, to exchange information on research undertaken and results obtained in the application of these new energy sources. The expert meeting on solar energy was held in Madrid from 23 to 28 May 1960, that on wind power is taking place in Grenoble, France, from 14 to 17 June 1960 under the joint sponsorship of the United Nations and the University of Grenoble, and the meeting on geothermic energy will be held in Rome from 27 June to 2 July 1960.

(*e*) Training programme for African government economists

This training programme was initiated at United Nations Headquarters in November 1957 through technical assistance fellowships awarded for a period of six months. The programme's aim is to provide training for African economists and thereby to assist their Governments in developing a nucleus of trained economists in the civil service, especially in economic development. It should enable the participants to gain experience in international economic problems, methods of international consultation, and the working of the United Nations and its various organs.

A third programme was held in both English and French from September 1959 to February 1960. Fourteen African economists nominated by their Governments were selected from among the candidates. There were two each from Ethiopia, Guinea, Liberia and Somalia, and one each from Ghana, Libya, British Somaliland, Togoland, Tunisia, and the United Arab Republic.

It is intended to continue this training programme and invitations have been sent to Governments to nominate candidates for the fourth programme, which is to take place at United Nations Headquarters from September 1960 to February 1961.

3. Development of international economic co-operation

The Secretary-General suggested to the Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-eighth session, that it might wish to consider the possibility of convening short special meetings at the ministerial level, within or under the aegis of the Council. Such meetings might make an invaluable contribution to the formulation of international economic policies and thereby give to the United Nations better possibilities of playing a role of the same significance in the economic field as the one entrusted to it in the political sphere.

The suggestion was briefly discussed in the Third Committee of the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, and subsequently, at the request of Mexico, an item was included in the agenda of the Council's resumed twenty-eighth session. On that occasion, the Secretary-General submitted to the Council a note suggesting the issues to which the ministerial meetings might, in the first instance, address themselves. These included the major issues of economic policy, with special reference to the promotion of economic development of under-developed countries—the overriding priority of the Council itself—and the better integration of the world economy. He also suggested that the first meeting of this kind could be envisaged for the beginning of the second week of the thirtieth session and that item 2, "World economic situation" and item 4 "Economic development of under-developed countries" would provide the requisite framework for a useful exchange of views.

The Council in its resolution 745 (XXVIII) approved the principle of the Secretary-General's proposal and requested him to proceed with the arrangements for such meetings. The Council at its twenty-ninth session, on 21 April 1960, approved the arrangements proposed by the Secretary-General for meetings at the ministerial level to take place during its thirtieth session.

A preliminary report on ways and means of promoting wider trade co-operation among States was prepared for submission to the thirtieth session of the Economic and Social Council in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1421 (XIV) of 5 December 1959. This report was limited to a study of trade relations between the centrally planned and the market economies. An examination was first made of the principles and practices in international trade among the market economies on the one hand and among the centrally planned economies on the other. The basic approach of the centrally planned economies differed in important aspects from that of the market economies. After comparing and contrasting the principles and practices followed by the two groups of economies among themselves, the report proceeded to examine the problems facing each group in trading with the other. In conclusion, the report examined attempts to reduce obstacles to trade between centrally planned and market economies and noted a diminished reliance on import licensing, wide application of currency convertibility and more general extension of most-favoured-nation treatment by the market economies in their relations with the centrally planned economies.

In General Assembly resolution 1316 (XIII), Member States in a position to assist in the economic development of under-developed countries were invited to in-

form the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of measures taken or contemplated in connexion with such assistance. The resolution also invited less developed countries to report on measures they may be taking to further their own economic and social advancement. Replies from Governments were transmitted—along with a brief summary prepared by the Secretary-General—to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session and the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, where they provided documentation for discussion of problems of economic development of under-developed countries. At its resumed twenty-eighth session in December 1959, the Council decided to include these replies in the documentation for its meeting at the ministerial level in July 1960.

The Council, at its twenty-eighth session, considered a compendium of resolutions concerning various principles of international economic co-operation, prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1157 (XII), together with the views expressed by a number of Governments of Member States on the desirability of formulating "a statement of the economic objectives of the United Nations and of the means of international co-operation that may serve to attain those objectives". It adopted resolution 727 B (XXVIII), pursuant to which the Secretary-General has since transmitted to Member States any further replies received and has prepared for the Council's thirtieth session an analytical and comparative summary of all replies received to date.

4. International commodity problems

Fluctuations in the prices of primary commodities have continued to present a major problem, particularly to the under-developed countries. There has been not only a continuation of intergovernmental consideration on a commodity-by-commodity basis of action that might be taken to deal with problems arising from excessive fluctuations but also increased efforts to study analytically the basic problems arising in commodity trade.

A new International Wheat Agreement entered into force on 1 August 1959. It incorporates a mechanism different from that of the three previous wheat agreements, and the proportion of international trade in wheat encompassed by it is substantially larger than before. In April 1960, the International Wheat Council set up under the new Agreement conducted its first annual review of the world wheat situation.

The International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, as amended by the Protocol of 3 April 1958, entered into force on 26 June 1959. The International Olive Oil Council established under it held two sessions, one in October 1959 and the other in April 1960. At these sessions, the Council reviewed the olive oil situation and made preliminary arrangements for the operation of the Agreement when certain countries have completed ratification or accession.

An International Lead and Zinc Study Group, fully representative of the principal producing and consuming interests, was established and held its first session in January-February 1960. In addition to developing administrative arrangements in connexion with its continuing study of the long-term problems of the industry, the Study Group reviewed the current lead and zinc situation, and in particular the voluntary reductions in production, exports and sales which had been reported to the third session of the Lead and Zinc Committee in May 1959. In view of the improved market situation for zinc, it was agreed to end reductions relating to that commodity but to maintain, subject to continuing close review, those relating to lead, for at least the first nine months of 1960. The Study Group established a Standing Committee to keep the lead and zinc situation under review and to carry out certain administrative tasks on behalf of the Group.

The Secretary-General convened a United Nations Tin Conference, which commenced its meetings at Headquarters on 23 May 1960. The Conference had the task of considering international measures which should be taken concerning tin. On the basis of the experience gained in the operation of the present Agreement, the Conference proceeded to prepare a new international agreement for submission to Governments, to enter into force on 1 July 1961, when the present arrangement expires.

The *Commodity Survey 1959* dealt mainly with recent developments on world markets. It pointed out that between 1958 and 1959 there had been a major expansion in demand for primary commodities, occasioned chiefly by the rise in the rate of absorption of raw materials in the industrial countries but also reflecting a certain amount of inventory rebuilding in importing countries. Despite this expansion, the average price of commodities moving in international trade recovered only slowly and at the end of 1959 had only just regained the level of a year earlier. Comparing average 1959 prices with those of 1958, an increase of about 5 per cent in the price index of raw materials was more than offset by reductions in those of foodstuffs and fuels.

The limited nature of the response of prices to the change in the demand situation was adduced by the *Survey* as evidence of the fact that, in general, an adequate flow of supplies was readily available. This, in turn, reflected the general adequacy of existing capacity. Where current consumption tended to outrun current production—as among some of the fibres and metals—supplies were drawn from stocks that had been built up, involuntarily or as a result of stabilization measures, during the preceding recession. Where shortages began to emerge—as in the case of beef and butter, among the foodstuffs, and copra, hard fibres, hides, rubber, copper and zinc, among the raw materials—they were generally localized both in space and in time and were the consequence of temporary lags in spot supplies, following a strike or a drought in most cases, rather than of any underlying deficiency in capacity.

In the primary exporting countries, these changes were reflected in a substantial increase in the aggregate volume of exports and a much smaller increase in export earnings. By and large, the exporters of industrial materials, which lost more in the down-swing in prices during the recession, tended to gain more in the recovery. Some of the exporters of foodstuffs were affected by the tendency for production to expand more rapidly than consumption and the resultant accumulation of stocks.

The *Survey* also contained a brief comparative analysis of commodity price movements after the First and Second World Wars, from which it was concluded that short-term fluctuations, though in most cases some-

what less violent in the period 1947-1959 than in the comparable period after the First World War, were still a predominant feature of primary commodity markets.

The problems of estimating prospective movements in the production of, and demand for, primary commodities were considered in two documents submitted to the Commission on International Commodity Trade. One of these papers dealt in general terms with the nature of the problems that have to be faced in making projections—especially medium-term projections—for non-agricultural commodities and provided some tentative suggestions for meeting them. The other, prepared by FAO, contained, in addition to a comment on methodology applicable to projections for agricultural commodities, a summary review of work accomplished and work planned by that organization in the field of projections for particular agricultural commodities.

A number of reports dealing with fluctuations in commodity prices and their causes and consequences were before the Commission. One of these reports, prepared by Professor A. J. Brown, examined the nature and magnitude of post-war fluctuations in the industrial countries, the relative importance of changes in supply and demand in the process of price formation, and the over-all quantitative effect which fluctuations in demand and price have had on trade between primary exporting countries and industrial countries. Another was concerned with measures to deal with fluctuations in primary commodity markets; it was based on the replies of Governments to a questionnaire on the subject submitted by the Secretary-General. The International Monetary Fund also presented an analysis of the nature and magnitude of fluctuations in the export earnings of primary producing countries and set out the Fund's policies and procedures bearing on the subject of compensatory financial measures to offset the effects of such fluctuations.

The activities of the individual commodity study groups and councils continued to be co-ordinated by the Interim Co-ordinating Committee for International Commodity Arrangements. Its *1960 Review of International Commodity Problems* reviews intergovernmental consultation and action on individual commodities during this period. This report also contains the Committee's general observations on current developments, including "emergency" commodity action, participation in commodity arrangements, regional arrangements and commodity trade, international aspects of pricing in commodity markets and financial aspects of commodity arrangements.

At the request of both the Commission on International Commodity Trade and the Interim Co-ordinating Committee, the Secretary-General has continued to issue periodically a memorandum entitled *Recent Commodity Developments.*

5. Fiscal and financial problems

(*a*) Budgetary problems

As hitherto, emphasis was placed on the improvement of budget management practices and the reclassification of budget data for fiscal policy programming.

The report of the second Latin American workshop on budget classification and management, held in May-June 1959, was published in December 1959. Documentation is being prepared for the third regional budget workshop in the ECAFE region, to be held in Bangkok-Manila in August/September 1960. In accordance with the recommendations of the previous workshop of 1957, the major emphasis in the third workshop will be on problems of budget management, particularly on programme and performance budgeting. A draft manual on programme and performance budgeting has been prepared by the Secretariat and will constitute the principal working document of this workshop. The second ECAFE workshop also recommended that the Secretariat prepare suggestions for a uniform system of reporting budgetary data on a regional basis. A draft questionnaire on public finance was accordingly circulated in 1959 to the Governments of the region for their comments and suggestions; the draft questionnaire and comments of Governments will be placed before the workshop.

As in previous years, the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1959,* contained information on major components of government expenditures and receipts and on public debt. The number of country tables revised on the basis of an economic classification supplemented by major functions of government expenditure has been increased since the 1958 edition owing to the further progress made in a number of countries in reclassifying government transactions.

Recently, there have been substantial requests for technical assistance in the fiscal and financial field from countries newly independent or in the process of becoming independent. These often involve long-range assistance, both in the setting-up and operations of new programmes and in the training of local staff to carry on the functions of an expert after the conclusion of his assignment.

Technical assistance in budgeting and government accounting was concerned mainly with classification problems and techniques of budget management and execution.

(*b*) Tax problems

Beginning in 1959, the series *International Tax Agreements* was placed on a current basis through the issuance of two loose-leaf binders, one (volume IX) for the texts of new agreements, to be supplemented quarterly, the other (volume VIII) for tabular information on the current status of all tax agreements, to be supplemented and revised annually. The new format is designed to keep up to date the information on the rapidly expanding network of agreements for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion. Two quarterly supplements to volume IX will be distributed shortly and will contain available texts up to November 1959. Work is under way on the first supplement to volume VIII, scheduled for publication in 1961, which will bring the information on the status of agreements up to 1960.

Collaboration with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization continued on the question of the international double taxation of copyright royalties received by authors and artists. The results of an inquiry designed to elicit the views of Governments on the measures which could appropriately be taken to eliminate such double taxation were submitted by the Secretary-General to the fourth session

of the Inter-Governmental Copyright Committee in October 1959.

The fifth in a series of country studies on the taxation of foreign private investment, relating to the Swedish taxation of private Swedish investments abroad, was submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session. No further studies in this series will be issued, since information of this kind is now included in comprehensive volumes on national tax systems published as the *World Tax Series* by the Harvard University Law School International Program in Taxation in consultation with the United Nations Secretariat. This *Series* is published in response to resolution 378 G (XIII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council in August 1951. The Secretariat will also continue research on the tax treatment of foreign investment in connexion with the periodic reports on "The International Flow of Private Capital" (see above, section 2 (*b*) *International flow of private capital*), the studies on industrial financing and the support of technical assistance operations.

Particular attention continued to be given to the use of tax measures to promote desired investments in under-developed countries (see above, section 2 (*b*)).

Technical assistance rendered in the field of taxation chiefly took the form of expert advice on adjusting tax systems to development needs and policies, strengthening the structure and operation of tax administrations and rationalizing tax laws. It also included training of government officials through fellowships for study abroad or under systematic training programmes carried out in their own countries.

Assistance was also provided to a number of countries in the preparation and implementation of industrial tax incentive schemes, including an expert mission for the strengthening and unification of the relevant laws in effect in the five member countries of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee.

(*c*) Financial problems

Technical assistance services in the financial field continued to expand; they related chiefly to the regulation and operation of commercial and investment banks, insurance companies and other financial institutions. In addition, advice in monetary and central banking policy was provided to countries which were not yet members of the International Monetary Fund, especially in the case of African countries newly independent or in the process of becoming independent. Under the OPEX (Operational and Executive Personnel) scheme, management personnel was provided to a number of countries for commercial banks and development corporations.

Training programmes for government officials in the financial field became increasingly varied and included fellowships in central bank policies and management at the annual courses of the Latin American Centre for Monetary Studies (CEMLA), training in commercial banking offered in the commercial banks of more advanced countries, and fellowships in insurance operation and management, which included academic courses as well as practical training with large insurance companies.

Research continued on the financing of industrialization, specifically with a view to the preparation of country studies and of an annotated bibliography on industrial financing.

6. International co-operation on cartography

As requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 714 (XXVII) of 23 April 1959, the Secretary-General consulted the Governments of Member States on the convening of a third United Nations regional cartographic conference for Asia and the Far East. The replies received from thirty Governments indicated in general support or interest in the holding of the conference; in particular, Thailand said it would welcome the conference in Bangkok in 1961. At the twenty-ninth session, the Council, after considering the Secretary-General's report on the consultations, asked him to take the necessary steps to convene the conference in Bangkok during the last quarter of 1961 (resolution 761 A (XXIX) of 21 April 1960.

The Secretary-General, as requested in Council resolution 761 B (XXIX), is consulting with the members of the Economic Commission for Africa, as well as with appropriate specialized agencies and other international organizations on the desirability of convening a United Nations regional cartographic conference for Africa and on the place and agenda for such a conference.

Under the technical assistance programme, a United Nations seminar on aerial survey methods and equipment for countries of Asia and the Far East was held in Bangkok from 4 January to 5 February 1960 and was attended by eighty-five participants and experts from twenty-three countries and territories. The subjects studied included aerial photography, photogrammetry, photo-interpretation and airborne geophysical surveys.

In pursuance of resolution 715 B (XXVII), the Secretary-General consulted with Governments of countries adhering to the conventions of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (IMW) on proposals for amendments to the existing specifications of the Map. Replies from thirty-two Governments indicated a need for allowing flexibility in the existing specifications as well as for bringing closer together the specifications of two international maps on the millionth scale, namely the IMW and the World Aeronautical Chart of the International Civil Aviation Organization. Proposals for revising a number of the detailed cartographic features of the IMW were also received. It was considered desirable to obtain general agreement of the publishing agencies concerned before the adoption of the various amendments. The Economic and Social Council examined the Secretary-General's report on this question at its twenty-ninth session and asked him to consult with the Governments concerned, the interested specialized agencies and other interested international organizations on the question of calling an international technical conference to revise as necessary the specifications of the International Map of the World on the Millionth Scale (resolution 761 C (XXIX)). A note on the question is being circulated to interested Governments and organizations.

7. Transport and communications

As a result of the termination of the Transport and Communications Commission (Economic and Social Council resolution 724 A (XXVIII) of 17 July 1959) the work on certain world-wide legal and technical problems, which have hitherto occupied a prominent place in the Headquarters programme, has been some-

what reduced, although some residual projects (for example, on travel problems) continue to be dealt with under the Council's guidance. On the other hand, work on the economic aspects of transport has become increasingly important, particularly in connexion with economic development. Special emphasis is laid on transport economics and policies, both for the more effective support of technical assistance activities and as a complement to the work on natural resources and industrialization.

As requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 724 B (XXVIII), the Secretary-General brought up to date and extended the technical studies in the field of international travel and tourism. In accordance with the resolution, his recommendations for the development of international travel and tourism, including the desirability of convening an international conference on these subjects, will be presented to the Council not later than at its thirty-first session after consultation with Member Governments and the international organizations concerned.

The number of States which have ratified the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic, or acceded to it, increased from forty-one in March 1959 to forty-three on 10 May 1960. From 1 January 1959 to 10 May 1960, five States ratified the customs conventions on tourism opened for signature in New York in 1954, or acceded to them.

The Secretary-General consulted with the Governments represented on the Committee of Experts for Further Work on the Transport of Dangerous Goods concerning the next session of this Committee and the first meeting of the small group of experts set up to deal with the problem of listing and packing explosives.

8. Statistical services of the United Nations

(*a*) Improvement of national statistics

A significant development during the past few years has been the establishment by the regional economic commissions for Europe, for Africa and for Asia and the Far East of regional conferences of statisticians to assist countries in the development of statistics and in the adaptation of international standards to meet regional needs. The first Conference of African Statisticians was held from 28 September to 8 October 1959 in Addis Ababa. It discussed the present stage of statistical development in Africa, the measures necessary to strengthen the statistical services and the items to be included in a statistical survey of Africa. The third session of the Conference of Asian Statisticians was held in Bangkok from 5 to 15 April 1960, and gave detailed consideration to the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Inquiries. The Conference recommended that an inventory of statistical series available in the region be compiled and that, subsequently, the national statistical agencies give consideration to those series listed in the United Nations Statistical Office's *Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development* which they do not yet produce but which are needed in the context of economic development.

The Inter American Statistical Institute continued its collaboration with the United Nations on population and housing censuses, as well as on proposals for the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Inquiries.

Progress was made with the 1960 World Population Census Programme. Between 1955 and mid-1960, seventy-eight censuses were taken; it is expected that approximately 120 more will be taken by the end of 1964. Four special census advisers visited seventeen countries of Asia and the Far East to provide assistance (financed by the Ford Foundation) in census planning, including sampling and data processing.

The *Standard International Trade Classification,* recommended in 1950 by the Economic and Social Council for the compilation of external trade statistics, was used in 1959 by eighty-five countries and territories, accounting for approximately 80 per cent of world trade.

The *International Standard Industrial Classification* (ISIC) is known to have been used by fifty-five countries as a basis for formulating their industrial classifications, and twenty-one additional countries are known to have national classifications which coincide closely with the ISIC. Since 1952, seventy-six countries have undertaken periodic inquiries into mining and manufacturing, many stimulated by the Statistical Commission's recommendations.

So far, approximately eighty countries have indicated their intention of participating in the 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Inquiries, launched in 1958 (recommended by the Economic and Social Council at the suggestion of the Statistical Commission).

The Statistical Center of the University of the Philippines has been provided with lecturers continuously since 1954 under the United Nations technical assistance programme. Since the Center was opened in 1954, 17 students have received Master's degrees in statistics, 227 have attended five summer sessions, and about 380 have attended twelve in-service training sessions. Fellowships have also been awarded under the programme for advanced study abroad for graduates of this Center, and, as a result, the need to provide lecturers to the Center will gradually come to an end.

Expert advice on statistics was provided by forty-six experts to twenty-eight countries under the United Nations technical assistance programme. Three of the experts gave advice on a regional basis in many countries in Asia and the Far East and in Africa. Fellowships were awarded to twenty nationals of fourteen countries for advanced study at universities or statistical offices.

(*b*) Establishment of standards

One of the most important tasks of the United Nations in the statistical field is to formulate and develop standard concepts, definitions and classifications and to bring about uniform practices in the compilation and presentation of statistics for national and international purposes.

At the request of the Statistical Commission, the following standards and related materials were issued: a revision of the 1955 *Directory of International Standards for Statistics* (a "Bibliography of International Methodological Publications in the Statistical Field" appears as part B of the *Directory*); a revision of the 1948 *International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities,* as well as detailed numeric and alphabetic indexes thereto; *Statistical Series for the Use of Less Developed Countries in Programmes of Economic and Social Development,* issued as a guide to less developed areas in determining the order of development of their statistical work; and a revision of the

1953 *A System of National Accounts and Supporting Tables.*

In accordance with resolution 380 B (XIII) of the Economic and Social Council, a preliminary (1954) list of customs areas was revised and issued as *The Customs Areas of the World.*

A special effort was made by the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO to develop methods for measuring levels of living and to stimulate the collection of the related statistics, as well as to disseminate information on the uses of statistics for the formulation of social programmes in such fields as housing, nutrition, employment and labour conditions, health and education.

At its eleventh session (20 April-5 May 1960), the Statistical Commission approved generally the contents for the *Compendium of Social Statistics* to be issued in 1963 in connexion with the *Report on the World Social Situation.* It requested the Secretary-General to convene an *ad hoc* working group of specialists in sample survey methods to review recent advances in methods which might be suitable, especially in under-developed countries, for the collection of statistics required for the *Compendium* and for social programmes generally. The Commission asked the Secretary-General to proceed further with the work on housing statistics, and emphasized the needs of the under-developed countries and the desirability of forming regional working groups on housing statistics.

The Commission approved a revision (SITC, Revised) of the United Nations *Standard International Trade Classification,* making possible the combination of the SITC (which is a statistical nomenclature) and the internationally agreed tariff nomenclature (BTN) of the Customs Co-operation Council in Brussels. It requested the Secretary-General to publish the SITC, Revised, together with alphabetic indexes, the subdivided BTN and the correlation codes between these two classifications. It also asked the Secretary-General to establish, if possible, convertibility indexes between the SITC, Revised, and the classifications used for external trade by the USSR and the countries of Eastern Europe.

At the same session, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to revise and publish the international recommendations on basic industrial statistics, as a guide to countries in developing their basic industrial statistics and in compiling internationally comparable statistics. It invited the Secretary-General to prepare a technical study based on the memorandum "The Statistical Unit in Economic Inquiries", extended and modified to reflect the Commission's discussions. The Commission's further recommendations for work relating to the establishment of statistical standards included a request that the Secretary-General continue the work on wholesale price statistics.

(*c*) Data collection and publications programme

The Secretariat continued to collect and publish data on external trade, production and prices, transport, energy, national income, population and vital statistics, and, as required, on other subjects. It also kept up to date regional and global figures of economic and social interest.

At its eleventh session, the Statistical Commission noted that the Secretariat had begun to process data by means of large-scale electronic machines and suggested increased use of them, where necessary to complete and timely publication of data.

Compilation in 1959 of indexes for the imports of the world and of selected regions now makes it possible to analyse changes in the value of imports, as well as of exports, into volume and price components and to measure the terms of trade of individual regions.

World indexes of industrial production have been carried back to 1938 and have been extended to classification of countries by degree of industrialization.

The following regular annual publications were issued during the period under review: the *Statistical Yearbook, 1959,* presenting the more important economic and social series; the *Demographic Yearbook, 1959,* containing the principal demographic and migration series for over 200 countries and territories and featuring natality statistics; the *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics, 1958,* giving detailed annual statistics for 122 countries covering about 98 per cent of world trade; the *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1959,* containing detailed estimates of national product, national income and related aggregates for over eighty countries; *World Energy Supplies, 1955-1958,* giving statistics on production, trade and consumption of solid and liquid fuels, gas and electricity for approximately 160 countries covering virtually the world's population (to be issued annually henceforth).

These five basic reference books were supplemented by the following publications: *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics; Supplement to the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, 1959; Commodity Trade Statistics; Direction of International Trade,* published jointly by the United Nations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development; and *Population and Vital Statistics Report.*

The preliminary issue of a new quarterly statistical review, *Current Economic Indicators,* appeared in April 1960. The preparation of this review marks an initial step towards the implementation of resolution 690 C (XVI) of the Economic and Social Council. The primary aim of the series will be to bring together and present on a quarterly basis the principal statistical indicators of (1) the world economic situation, and (2) the economic situation of the under-developed areas, and to draw attention to the more important changes which have occurred in these indicators in the quarter under review.

Another new publication, *Patterns of Industrial Growth,* to be issued in August 1960, describes and analyses the extent and patterns of industrial growth during the Second World War and during the post-war period. This publication gives data on the nature, distribution and level of industrial activity for the years 1938, 1948, 1953 and 1958 and on the changes in industrial activity that occurred between these years. Part I deals with value added, in both current and constant prices, the volume of production, employment and the productivity of labour for the world as a whole and for countries grouped according to regions and degrees of industrialization. Part II provides data for individual countries on value added, the volume of production, employment, capacity of installed power equipment and analytical ratios on the relationship between output and employment and on the degree of mechanization.

9. Regional economic commissions

The regional economic activities of the United Nations continued to develop in response to the collective wishes of the Governments members of the regional commissions. The Council's Committee on Programme Appraisals commented that "the regional economic commissions, in particular those for Asia and the Far East, Latin America, and Africa, are steadily gaining in importance as focal centres for the discussion and the promotion of economic development, including its social aspects". Recent developments in the work of the commissions have tended to strengthen their programmes and to make their contribution to the work of the Organization in the economic and social fields more valuable.

The first, and perhaps most important, of these developments is the gradual increase in the degree of intergovernmental consultations on, and harmonization of, economic and social policies for development. In the case of the Economic Commission for Europe, this was reflected particularly in the Commission's decision, at its last session, to convene a meeting of senior economic advisers to Governments. For some years now, the work of the Economic Commission for Latin America has been directed towards the harmonization of Latin American development and trade policies, which have been focused on the establishment of a regional common market. This work yielded its first major result in the signing in February of the treaty establishing the Latin American Free Trade Association by seven countries which account for almost three-quarters of the region's population and income. A desire for more intensive intergovernmental co-operation also appears in the work of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East. Preparations are being made for the first session of the Conference of Asian Economic Planners, at which broad questions of policy-making in economic development will be discussed. Major policy issues will also be considered at the forthcoming Asian Population Conference and the first Asian conference on pulp and paper industries. At its session in March, ECAFE, impressed by efforts in other regions towards economic integration, adopted a resolution on regional economic co-operation for the development of trade and industry. The resolution seeks to translate into action the need for economic co-operation in agriculture, industry, transport and trade, and aims at the expansion of exports from countries in the region, not only of primary commodities but also of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods.

Members of the regional commissions have also been increasingly emphasizing the need for providing advisory services to Governments, individually and collectively, in their programmes of economic development and for the training of key personnel required for development projects in general and, in particular, for intergovernmental ventures that involve groups of countries, such as the development of the Lower Mekong Basin. This general trend may also be seen in the Secretariat's efforts to achieve the integration of its technical assistance and research functions and in the augmented programmes of training provided within the secretariats of the commissions. In ECAFE, preparatory work is being undertaken for the establishment of an in-service training scheme for Asian economists. The Economic Commission for Africa has requested its Executive Secretary to arrange in-service training for African economists and statisticians in the secretariats of ECA and other regional commissions. In ECLA, the advisory groups on economic development are continuing their work in Colombia, Cuba and Bolivia. The ECLA secretariat is expanding the economic development training programme conducted in Santiago, Chile, and the intensive courses that are given in other countries.

(*a*) Economic Commission for Europe

At its fifteenth session in April and May 1960, the Commission, in addition to considering the activities of its subsidiary bodies and reviewing the economic situation in Europe, also discussed its work as a whole. It adopted resolutions on: further expansion within the framework of ECE of collaboration in exchanging scientific and technical experience; assistance in the joint planning and carrying out of industrial projects by European countries; assistance to the less developed countries; study of certain aspects of the chemical industry; arbitration; automation; energy problems in Europe; and the Commission's programme of work for 1960-1961. Believing that a free and informal exchange of views on economic questions would be of mutual interest to member countries operating under different economic systems, the Commission asked its Executive Secretary to make the necessary arrangements for a meeting of senior economic advisers to member Governments. It also took note of the proposal by the Executive Secretary that an effort should be made to draft a set of multilateral trade principles and procedures for application in relations between ECE countries, and invited the Committee on the Development of Trade to examine the possibilities of facilitating the introduction of more multilateral methods and any other methods likely to improve the international trade and payments relations between ECE countries.

The ECE secretariat continued its co-operation with the secretariat at Headquarters on a number of specific projects, as well as with the secretariats of ECAFE and ECLA and the technical assistance programme of the United Nations. Arrangements for continuing co-operation with ECA were further developed. The Commission and its secretariat have continued to develop their co-operation with the specialized agencies, IAEA and a number of intergovernmental and international non-governmental organizations.

The secretariat continued publication of periodic surveys and reviews, including the *Quarterly Economic Bulletin for Europe* and the annual *Economic Survey of Europe,* as well as a series of specialized statistical bulletins. Issuance of monthly *Statistical Indicators of Short Term Economic Changes in ECE Countries* was begun during the period under review.

Agriculture

The market situation of the major agricultural commodities was reviewed by the Committee on Agricultural Problems, which also exchanged information on agricultural policies pursued by Governments. A study group on factors affecting demand for the principal foodstuffs and on methods of projecting current trends in this field into the future completed its work, and a study of production and demand prospects for 1965 of the different European countries is to be issued before the end of 1960. Work was continued on the standardization of perishable foodstuffs, on standard conditions

of sale for certain agricultural products and on problems concerning the mechanization of agriculture.

Coal

The major part of the Coal Committee's activity was devoted to an examination of major production and trade problems facing the European coal industries. Work was undertaken on the comparability of costs of production and investments in the coal industries. Procedures for increasing exchanges of technical information between countries of eastern and western Europe were worked out and put into operation. An *ad hoc* meeting of experts studied the concentration of workings and mechanization of mining operations. The Coal Trade Sub-Committee reviewed coal market prospects at quarterly intervals. The Utilization Working Party continued its work on the proper utilization of low-grade coals, low and medium temperature carbonization, the reactivity of coke and the utilization of fly ash.

Gas

The secretariat prepared reports on the European gas situation and prospects, in particular as regards the development and use of natural gas resources, both European and extra-European, which were considered by the Working Party on Gas Problems.

Electric power

The Committee on Electric Power continued to review the evolution of the electric power situation in Europe and to assist Governments in making a rational use of their countries' electric power resources and in increasing technical knowledge in the field. The Committee studied and facilitated the exchange of information on problems concerning the covering of peak loads, the rationalization of electric power consumption, the rights and obligations of electricity enterprises, specific aspects of rural electrification and methods of determining exploitable hydroelectric resources.

Housing

The Housing Committee reviewed current housing trends and policies. It decided to undertake a new inquiry into the housing situation and a comprehensive study of urban renewal problems. A pilot inquiry on private financing of housing was started. The secretariat published a comprehensive report on government policies and the cost of building and prepared reports on the clearance of dwellings unfit for human habitation, the utilization of space in dwellings, as well as the report of an expert meeting on standardization and modular co-ordination. A report on the rural housing situation was in course of preparation. Work continued on problems of industrialization of house-building, with emphasis on reducing construction costs. Quarterly and annual bulletins of housing and building statistics were published. The Committee continued to promote all-European co-operation on technical questions; a study tour to the USSR was organized in the summer of 1959.

Industry and materials

The work of the *ad hoc* Working Party on Contract Practices in Engineering was continued and a special meeting was held of experts on the economic aspects of automation. A study was started of production and export of capital goods in the field of mechanical and electrical engineering.

Inland transport

Among the results of the activities of the Inland Transport Committee, the following may be mentioned: the opening for signature on 15 March 1960 of a convention defining and unifying liability and compensation for damages occurring during collisions between craft on the rivers and canals of Europe; preparation of a customs convention, aiming at developing the international transport of goods loaded on pallets, which will permit the re-exportation and re-importation of an equivalent number of pallets—though not necessarily identical ones; the revision of customs provisions of the railway convention on technical unity which define the conditions to be fulfilled by railway wagons in order to be admitted in transit traffic under customs seal; agreement by government experts on a number of uniform regulations on road traffic and road vehicle equipment which Governments were asked to incorporate in their national legislation; preparation of a codification of all the decisions adopted by the Inland Transport Committee in the last twelve years with regard to road safety, including signs and signals, rules of the road, prescriptions on vehicle construction, and the amendment of the 1949 Convention on Road Traffic and the 1949 Protocol on Road Signs and Signals, for which the ECE countries will jointly submit proposals; the completion of the unification of recommendations concerning signalling on inland waterways, and the continuation of work on the unification of police regulations on inland waterways.

Steel

A comprehensive inquiry on long-term trends and problems in the European steel industry was published. Work was also continued on the standardization of general conditions of sales of steel products. The Steel Committee discussed the current position and prospects of the European and world steel markets. It continued to promote all-European co-operation on technical questions.

Timber

The Timber Committee reviewed the European market in sawn softwood, small-sized roundwood and hardwood during 1959 and appraised prospects for 1960. The Committee recommended further work on problems connected with the utilization of wood, and the initiation, with FAO, of a re-appraisal of European timber trends up to 1975. The Joint FAO/ECE Committee on Forest Working Techniques and Training of Forest Workers (in collaboration with the ILO), continued its programme of training courses, study tours and work by study groups, experts and rapporteurs.

Development of trade

During the year under review, the work done on the development of trade in the ECE has been intensified. At a special meeting on the organization and techniques of foreign trade, held in the summer of 1959, experts from ECE countries exchanged information and discussed relevant problems, especially those arising from differences in economic structures. The Committee on the Development of Trade reviewed developments in intra-European and especially east-west trade, adopted

recommendations on the improvement of payments arrangements, and reviewed the work of its subsidiary bodies and the secretariat on insurance, arbitration, trade fairs, the protection of patents and technical inventions, and the simplification and standardization of exports documents. The Committee also considered questions concerning long-term trade agreements, trade in machinery and equipment, trade in consumer goods, and trade with countries of other regions. It decided to recommend continuance without change of the quarterly multilateral compensation procedures.

Conference of European Statisticians

Under the programme of the Conference of European Statisticians, meetings of working groups were held on statistics of private consumption expenditure, industrial statistics, and statistics of financial assets and liabilities.

Economic development of southern Europe

Work on a number of projects relating to ECE resolution 7 (XI) concerning the economic development of southern Europe was pursued in agriculture, housing, inland transport and statistics. In particular, the Inland Transport Committee continued its work on the development of an international road network in south-east Europe. Two chapters in the *Economic Survey of Europe* for 1959 were devoted to economic growth since the war in countries of southern Europe.

(*b*) Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East

At its sixteenth session in March 1960, at Bangkok, Thailand, the Commission noted that exports of the primary exporting countries of the region over the past three decades had failed to keep pace, not only with those of the industrial countries, but also with those of other primary exporting countries outside the region. It adopted a resolution on regional economic co-operation for the development of trade and industry, recommending that the countries of the region should develop joint projects, carry out industry possibility surveys and encourage savings and domestic and foreign investments. The Commission appealed to industrial countries to consider the possibilities of increasing their imports from the ECAFE region, seek ways of stabilizing the prices of primary commodities, and continue to provide financial and technical assistance. It recognized the importance of developing tourist trade in the region, and adopted a resolution urging the countries of the region to carry out a "1961-Visit the Orient Year" programme.

ECAFE adopted a work programme which laid special emphasis on projects involving intra-regional and international co-operation in industry, trade, transport and communications, resources development, agriculture and community development. The Conference of Asian Economic Planners, scheduled for 1961, was requested in particular to explore the scope for, and methods of, economic co-operation among the countries of the region. The Commission also decided to convene an Asian Population Conference, a seminar on the evaluation of census data, and a number of expert working groups on programming techniques for economic planning, on statistical methods, and on the development of Asian highway links. It also decided to convene a conference for the development of pulp and paper industries in the region.

Economic development and planning

The Working Party on Economic Development and Planning which, in 1959, dealt with the problems of social development in relation to economic development, felt that, before any sound criteria for the allocation of scarce resources as between social development and more directly productive schemes could be laid down, intensive studies were necessary. In the light of the work done by the group of experts on programming techniques in 1959, the Working Party suggested that a handbook on economic development planning should be prepared and that the subject of economic development planning should be included in the in-service training programme of the secretariat.

Asian Population Conference

The Commission considered that, although population problems in the various countries called for resolute national efforts, there was scope for international action through exchange of experience, research, and training facilities. It noted that UNESCO might sponsor studies on technological change and population trends. ECAFE decided that the proposed Asian Population Conference to be convened in 1962, when the results of 1960-1961 programme of world censuses would be available, should give special attention to the problems of disguised unemployment in rural areas, the social effects of changes in agricultural methods and organization, population growth in relation to resources, and the improvement of demographic data.

Trade

The Committee on Trade discussed the implications of the European Economic Community and the European Free Trade Association for the trade of the region. It hoped that the operation of the Common Market would not prevent capital goods and machinery required by under-developed countries from being made available at competitive prices. The Committee emphasized that any arrangements for intra-regional co-operation in trade matters should not be restrictive but should contribute to the general expansion of world trade. It felt that the recommendations of the Working Party on Customs Administration should be implemented in such a way as to promote co-operation between countries in such matters as prevention of smuggling, training and exchange of customs officials, and the development of uniform customs procedures and standard nomenclature. It noted that the intra-regional trade talks continued to be an effective means of promoting regional economic co-operation and expanding intra-regional trade. The Committee decided to convene a second training centre in trade promotion in 1961, and requested the secretariat to continue studies on trade in specific commodities, state trading, long-term trade and payment arrangements, commercial arbitration and international trade fairs.

Industry and natural resources

The Sub-Committee on Electric Power studied the problems of rural electrification, the assessment of hydroelectric power and the development of medium and small-scale atomic reactors. It recommended the establishment of a regional centre for the training of technical personnel in the operation of power systems, the convening of an advisory panel of experts on rural electrification, and the organization of a regional seminar on energy resources and electric power development.

Under the United Nations technical assistance programme, a group of geologists and mining engineers visited Canada and the United States, and a United Nations seminar on aerial survey methods and equipment was convened. The participants recommended that countries of the region should undertake intensive geological surveys, and co-ordinate their aerial survey programmes.

The United Nations seminar on management of public industrial enterprises in the ECAFE region emphasized the need to train executives and to enable workers to participate in management. The United Nations was requested to provide the countries of the region with operational and executive personnel.

The Committee on Industry and Natural Resources reviewed the industrial development plans and policies of the countries of the region. It requested the secretariat to carry out studies leading up to the establishment of joint industrial and mineral undertakings. It recommended that a network of regional centres for geological survey, industrial research, extension services and training should be set up on the basis of the existing national facilities. It suggested that the countries of the region should produce, in the first instance, small and medium-sized machine tools of light and simple types. They should also establish joint small industry development institutes, servicing a number of countries; the Governments of India, Japan, the Soviet Union and the United States promised assistance for this project. The Committee recommended that a group of experts should visit countries of the region in order to assist and advise on the planning and development of specific industries, on rural electrification and related matters. It decided to convene a seminar on basic chemical and allied industries and another on industrial estates.

The Working Party of Senior Geologists, in co-operation with the International Geological Congress, completed the geological map for Asia and the Far East, commenced the work of co-ordinating the mineral distribution maps of the countries of the region with a view to finalizing a regional minerals map, and prepared a first draft of the oil and natural gas map of the region. The Sub-Committee on Mineral Resources suggested that the countries of the region, in their effort to develop mineral resources, should train personnel, enlarge basic research, and pay attention to the conservation of high-grade ores. It recommended the convening of a seminar on geochemical prospecting and of a second symposium on the development of petroleum resources in Asia and the Far East.

Inland transport and communications

A Working Party of Telecommunication Experts, convened in co-operation with ITU, emphasized the need for training and research facilities, adequate and uniform statistics, and regular consultations between neighbouring countries, in the development of telecommunications in the region. The Inland Waterways Sub-Committee reviewed the problems of training, the development of prototype coasting vessels, demonstrations in the use of new types of vessels, and the uniform classification of waterways. A group of experts under the United Nations technical assistance programme studied the problems of organization, operation and development of inland waterways in Hungary and the Soviet Union.

The Inland Transport and Communications Committee recommended that the Working Party on Economic Development should examine both technical and economic aspects of the development of transport, and that the secretariat should study the possibility of developing international highway and railway traffic and convene seminars on highway transport and on the promotion of tourism. The Governments of India and of the Republic of China invited railway and highway bridge engineers to study bridge construction techniques and railway projects in their countries.

The zonal meetings convened during 1959 in connexion with the Asian Highway recommended specific routes and standards for roads and bridges, and requested the Executive Secretary to explore the possibility of obtaining technical and financial aid for the project.

Food and agriculture

The joint ECAFE/FAO Agriculture Division continued to keep under review measures adopted by the countries of the region to provide greater security of tenure, stable prices and incentives to agriculturists. It sponsored case studies on the relation between agriculture and industry, on the impact on village agriculture of community development activities, and on the utilization of agricultural surpluses for economic development. It is planning to convene a joint ECAFE/FAO meeting of experts on agricultural development planning and to study rural earnings and key input-output relations in agriculture, and factors influencing the decisions of the farmers.

Flood control and water resources development

The Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin continued to promote, co-ordinate, supervise and control the planning and investigation of water resources development projects in the Lower Mekong Basin. An Executive Agent was appointed by the United Nations, and his office was established at the headquarters of ECAFE. The Committee received assistance amounting to $US8.5 millions from donor countries, namely Australia, Canada, China, France, India, Iran, Israel, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States and from ECAFE, the ILO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO, IAEA, the United Nations Technical Assistance Board and the United Nations Special Fund. Hydrologic and other equipment have been installed, and survey launches have been put into service. Aerial and ground survey work on the main river and the tributaries was well advanced by June 1960. The first and second phases of the reconnaissance survey of the tributaries were completed during the year. Agreements for the utilization of Special Fund assistance have been signed.

The Bureau of Flood Control and Water Resources Development organized a study tour of experts from Asia and the Far East on water resources development to North America and Europe, and convened a joint ECAFE/FAO inter-regional seminar on hydrologic networks and methods and a working party on earth-moving operations, with a view to fostering interest in the techniques and methods of promoting water resources development in the region. The Commission decided to convene a regional symposium on dams and reservoirs and a second hydrologic seminar on methods and equipment in 1961, and a regional symposium on the development of groundwater resources in 1962. It suggested that a demonstration project on flood forecasting might be organized on the Mekong River. A

number of organizations in India and Pakistan offered to carry out experiments on different types of implements used in the region for earth-moving operations.

Statistics and other research

A group of experts considered the use of sampling techniques for obtaining statistical information. Another group studied various methods of estimating capital formation in the countries of the region. The Conference of Asian Statisticians devoted special attention to the improvement of the quality and coverage of statistics, particularly those required in preparing economic and social development plans; it emphasized the need for the collection of comprehensive data on industrial segments of the economy, for the training of statisticians and for the exchange of experience between the countries of the region through the Conference, its working groups and seminars. With the help provided by the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and by the Ford Foundation, the secretariat rendered advisory services to the countries of the region with respect to the 1960 world census programme.

Social affairs

The secretariat continued studies on population questions, community development, social welfare and the interrelationship between economic and social factors. It undertook two country case studies on problems of balanced social and economic development and continued to assist the Demographic Training and Research Centre in Bombay. It assisted member Governments in the field of community development.

Technical assistance and advisory services

Regional technical assistance projects were, as in the past, implemented through the closest collaboration between the secretariat at Headquarters and the ECAFE secretariat. Experts also utilized the experience of the Commission and the secretariat in respect of country programmes. The ECAFE secretariat expanded its advisory services to member and associate member countries, in co-operation with the technical assistance programme and the specialized agencies. It continued to assist and advise the Committee for Co-ordination of Investigations of the Lower Mekong Basin in all aspects of that body's work. The secretariat participated in the advisory boards set up by Governments to guide the work of the regional centres dealing with railways, waterways, census statistics, and housing. It assisted a number of countries in preparing proposals for the establishment of industries and in formulating applications to the Special Fund in regard to pre-investment or industry-feasibility surveys.

(*c*) Economic Commission for Latin America

The progress of the work programme was reviewed at the end of March by the Committee of the Whole, since full sessions of the Commission take place every two years.

As foreseen in the programme appraisal for 1959-1964, efforts over the past year have been increasingly concentrated in two main directions: these are, first, problems relating to trade and integration of the Latin American economies, with a view to the establishment of a common market. In this connexion, the secretariat has played a leading role in two areas—the Central American Economic Integration Programme, and the Latin American Free-Trade Association, which includes approximately 73 per cent of the Latin American population and 72 per cent of its gross national income.

Secondly, increasing efforts have been made to make a worth-while contribution to the orientation of government policy towards balanced economic and social growth. In this connexion, in addition to supporting studies relating to economic development, industry, agriculture, and transport, resources have been concentrated on rendering advisory service to Governments. In collaboration with the secretariat at Headquarters and with FAO, ECLA advisory groups have already been sent to three countries, where their work is supplemented by training "on the job" and through intensive training courses sponsored by the ECLA economic development training programme.

Economic integration programmes

The Montevideo Treaty establishing the Latin American Free-Trade Association, signed in February 1960 by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay, is a significant first step in a long series of international measures designed to bring about an eventual Latin American common market. The Treaty includes a specific request for the technical advice of the ECLA secretariat, which played a considerable part in the preparatory conferences and background studies.

Although the Free-Trade Area is established on the basis of differential tariff treatment as between members and outside countries, and obligations refer chiefly to the liberalization of current trade (mostly in primary commodities), the way is left open for the development through new negotiations of trade in other goods, in particular industrial goods. Recommendations on the means for achieving such trade expansion and the objectives to be aimed at in order to establish the common market were made by the Commission's Working Group on the Latin American Regional Market in 1958 and 1959.

This background work is being followed up by studies relating to problems which may arise as a result of the Treaty. For instance, one result of the gradual reduction of customs duties among Latin American countries would be to make investments more attractive, especially for foreign capital. The Commission included in the 1959-1960 work programme a further study of this subject, to be conducted jointly by ECLA and the Organization of American States. Field work has been undertaken in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Peru and Paraguay, and the report of the joint group is being drafted.

A further study relating to future developments towards the common market has consisted in calculating the average incidence of tariffs on imports for all Latin American countries. The Customs Co-operation Council has loaned a consultant to assist in this work, and preparations are being made for a seminar to discuss its results.

As for the Central American Economic Integration Programme, the Multilateral Treaty on Free Trade and Central American Economic Integration came into force in June 1959, after ratification by El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. In September 1959, at the sixth session of the Central American Economic Co-operation Committee, an Agreement was signed on the Equalization of Import Duties and Charges, together with a Protocol

wherein the countries pledged themselves to grant a Central American preferential tariff reduction of 20 per cent on imports of the natural products of their territories or goods manufactured therein.

The Multilateral Treaty called for a free-trade régime to be introduced over a ten-year period, but in March 1960 the Governments of El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras signed a Treaty on Economic Association, pledging themselves to form a complete customs union within five years. The resultant new situation was considered at a special session of the Economic Co-operation Committee held at San José, Costa Rica, at the end of April, at which the secretariat was requested to prepare a draft agreement on accelerated integration. This agreement will be discussed in August, and would form a protocol to the Multilateral Treaty.

Meanwhile, the Central American Trade Sub-Committee is meeting continuously for two-week periods at monthly intervals (as from 17 May 1960) with a view to negotiating those groups of products to be included in the common Central American tariff proposed under the terms of the Multilateral Treaty.

Economic and social development

ECLA has always been keenly concerned with problems of economic development and with finding the best way to make a substantive contribution towards the development process. The research carried out and the practical experience gained have combined to indicate that the most positive course is one which will improve the mechanisms used in the different countries for drawing up policies.

The means selected to ensure ECLA's substantive contribution has been the setting up of the advisory groups; during the past year, such advisory groups have been operating in two Latin American countries, and, since March 1960, in a third. The main tasks of these groups are to leave in operation, upon their departure, a policy-making process at the government level, and to train personnel for this purpose. Experience of the groups to date indicates that the assistance thus provided is very well used, since in a relatively short period a notable improvement has been observed in the decision-making process. This has been achieved (1) by bringing about a transformation in the entire mechanism of the budget process, and (2) by building a system of priorities into the process of public investment decisions. In addition, a large number of people are being trained on the job, processes of co-ordination are being re-organized and procedures are being established for securing sound economic information.

Ways and means are being sought to improve the efficiency of the operational methods used in the advisory groups, with a view to their possible extension to other countries; with this in mind, a permanent advisory group will be set up which will also take part in the Santiago course of the Economic Development Training Programme.

The regular Santiago course took place from 1 July 1959 to 28 February 1960, and was attended by nineteen participants drawn from twelve different countries, including one from outside the region. Nine were financed by technical assistance regional fellowships, two from technical assistance country programme funds and the remainder by their Governments or sponsoring organizations. Intensive courses were given in four countries, with a total of 270 participants. Two of these courses were run in combination with the advisory groups. For 1960, intensive training courses are planned in six countries, three of them in conjunction with advisory groups.

Efforts are being made to integrate economic and social aspects of development. In pursuit of this objective, ECLA is sponsoring, in co-operation with the secretariat at Headquarters and UNESCO, a working group on social aspects of economic development, which is scheduled to meet in Mexico City in December 1960. The principal aim of this meeting is to examine the ways whereby a process of balanced social change can be brought about.

With this same objective of promoting integrated economic and social development, ECLA has agreed to co-sponsor with UNESCO an inter-American conference on education and economic and social development, which will probably be held in 1961 and will seek to determine in what way education can be used to bring about balanced economic and social development.

Moreover, from 6 to 18 July 1959, a seminar on urbanization problems in Latin America was held at ECLA headquarters, under the joint sponsorship of UNESCO and ECLA, with the collaboration of the ILO and the OAS. The following were among the subjects discussed: the demographic situation; urbanization and economic development, urban manpower, town-planning problems; and effects of social structure.

Finally, early in 1960, a joint programme of demographic research was elaborated with the United Nations Demographic Training and Research Centre for Latin America (Santiago, Chile); among other items, the programme includes a demographic case study of Colombia, to be carried out in co-operation with the Government of that country.

Since public policy should be considered as a whole, integrating its economic and social aspects, particularly in terms of manpower, health and education, the restriction of the advisory groups programme to economic aspects has been a weakness. It is hoped to overcome this by obtaining the collaboration of the specialized agencies, which are being invited to join the groups along the lines already worked out with FAO.

Agriculture, industry, energy and transport

Work in these specialized sectors has been directed to two main purposes: (1) to provide the knowledge needed for many aspects of the integration programmes; and (2) to assist in devising policy-making machinery at the country level.

The coffee survey in Brazil, prepared by the Joint ECLA/FAO Agriculture Division (formed by agreement with FAO in 1959, to replace the former Joint Programme), is scheduled for publication in 1960. The Division is currently engaged in preparing papers for the FAO/OAS regional conference on agriculture, to be held in Mexico in August and in which ECLA will play an active part. These papers deal with the role of agriculture in the Latin American common market and free trade area arrangements, and with agricultural income levels and economic growth.

Work is starting on a joint ECLA/FAO study of timber trends and prospects in Latin America, which will complement other such studies already undertaken in the ECE and ECAFE regions. In this connexion, the work of the Pulp and Paper Advisory Group on

Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia and Surinam (all completed in the last year) will provide valuable background material. The Group is currently completing field work for its report on Cuba, and is simultaneously engaged in drafting a regional study on the production and supply of, and trade in, pulp and paper products in Latin America.

Industrial studies have been undertaken as part of the work on the common market and free trade area; studies have been completed on railway materials and rolled steel products. The secretariat also played an active role in the meeting sponsored by the Chilean Steel Institute (Santiago, 28 September-3 October 1959) at which a Latin American Steel Institute was founded.

In view of the importance of the chemical industries for the projected Latin American common market, a major effort is being made in connexion with the over-all study of the Latin American chemical industry. A pilot study undertaken in collaboration with the Chilean Development Corporation (CORFO) was completed early in 1960, and will be used as a reference work for the major study.

A Latin American seminar on electric power problems is scheduled for January 1961; the secretariat is engaged in preparing papers on: (1) a review of electric power demand projections in Latin America and of the installations and investment required to meet demand; (2) recent trends and present status of the electric power industry in Latin America; and (3) an evaluation of the conditions and utilization of this industry.

A Water Resources Survey Mission to Venezuela, in which WMO participated, completed its field work in May and is now drafting its report. Reports of previous missions to Chile and Ecuador have provided the basis for presenting projects to be undertaken by the Special Fund in these countries.

Work on transport problems has been mainly dealt with by the ECLA advisory groups, particularly in Colombia. Research has been carried out on transport questions relating to Latin American trade, especially as regards the consultations on trade policy between Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela.

Current economic analysis and statistics

In view of the interest aroused by the statistical supplement to recent issues of the Economic Bulletin, and of the need to bridge the gap between the bi-annual issues, a special mid-yearly issue devoted entirely to statistics will be published in future.

The 1959 *Economic Survey of Latin America* will include a series of studies on inflation and growth. Plans are being made for more exhaustive investigation of these subjects. Work is proceeding on the statistical programme recommended by the Commission at its eighth session, and has been reinforced by the assignment of a regional statistician to ECLA.

United Nations building in Santiago

The secretariat has devoted a great deal of time and effort to the negotiations and arrangements connected with the United Nations building in Santiago, to be erected on land donated by the Government of Chile. The time-schedule and possibly the cost factor for the building may be adversely affected by the demands on building and construction materials resulting from the national reconstruction programme being undertaken subsequent to the earthquakes in southern Chile.

(*d*) Economic Commission for Africa

At its second session, which took place in Tangier (Morocco) from 26 January to 6 February 1960, the Economic Commission for Africa agreed on the programme of work and priorities for 1960-1961, and in a series of resolutions set out the main areas of the present interest of the Commission.

The Commission had before it studies and reports on the economic situation and trends in Africa, international assistance, activities in the field of agriculture and the geological portion of a survey of resources. The Commission approved the reports and recommendations of three meetings held in 1959; the Community Development Workshop, the First Conference of African Statisticians and a meeting of experts on problems concerning the techniques of development programming in African countries.

Economic and social development

During the second session, the Commission expressed its concern about the vulnerability of many African economies owing to their dependence on a small range of export products. It was emphasized that diversification in conjunction with an increase of agricultural and industrial production should be encouraged and it was suggested that a study of the opportunities for partial processing of raw materials should be undertaken.

The following additional projects were also approved: a working party to discuss the results of the secretariat's work in the field of development programming; a meeting of African businessmen to consider, among other subjects, intra-African capital movements and the expansion of trade and markets among African countries; a study of schemes for the stabilization of commodity prices; and the initiation of pilot studies in selected African countries on the educational requirements of development programmes. The Commission approved other items of the work programme, including studies of commercial legislation in African countries and assistance to Governments in adjusting such legislation, a study of the contribution of development banks to economic development, and the holding of a workshop on the problems of budget reclassification and management.

The Commission re-affirmed its interest in concerted action and urged the Governments of the countries and territories concerned to grant the Executive Secretary the necessary facilities for the implementation of the programmes mentioned in the report of its first session.

Development programming in Africa

A meeting of experts and officials responsible for the execution of development programming was held in Addis Ababa from 30 November to 5 December 1959. The participants described their experience in formulating and executing development programmes and reviewed administrative problems and financial aspects of over-all economic planning. They discussed the relationship of the annual budget to development programming, and the basic information required for planning. They recommended that the secretariat should provide members with advisory services and documentation on the techniques of development programming. They also made suggestions for further meetings of experts and

officials: (1) a meeting in about two years to discuss the activities of the secretariat in development programming; (2) meeting where countries of the same sub-region could exchange experiences on methods and discuss the mutual consistency of their plans; and (3) meetings to deal with specific problems of programming.

The meeting further recommended the organization of training centres on the economic appraisal of specific projects, and of training facilities for African officials in the field of economic development.

Statistics

The First Conference of African Statisticians was convened in Addis Ababa from 28 September to 8 October 1959 to assess the statistical needs of the countries and territories and to determine the successive phases of a long-range statistical programme. The Conference reviewed the current stage of statistical development and proposed measures to speed up such development, outlined a programme for the Statistical Survey of Africa, and emphasized the need for training personnel at all levels. In reviewing the methods for initiating the Survey, the Conference stressed the importance of preparing country statistical programmes, recommended the review and assembly of available data in each country and territory and discussed the programme of work in national accounts. Plans for future action included, in addition to the Statistical Survey, the exchange of experience on methodology and the further development of statistical methods appropriate for Africa to be evolved in meetings of experts, in sub-regional meetings and in further meetings of the Conference itself. The Conference determined the content of the Statistical Survey of Africa to include selected data on population, labour, agriculture, forestry, fishery, industry and mining, transport and communications, education, health and health services, external trade, money and banking, government, personal income, expenditure and consumption, housing, and distribution. The Commission approved this programme at its second session.

International trade and aid

The Commission considered a paper on the impact of the European Economic Community on African trade. The rapid implementation of the provisions of the Rome Treaty was viewed with concern by most delegations, while others stressed the benefits which might accrue to African territories associated with the European Economic Community.

ECA requested the secretariat to prepare a study of the problems and prospects of the foreign trade of West African countries with special reference to possible ways of promoting intra-African trade; studies of regional trade arrangements made or contemplated in other areas including the significance of experience gathered in such areas; and studies of the impact of regional trade arrangements in Europe on the trade and development of African countries and territories.

The Commission expressed the hope that ECA and its secretariat would be consulted and would be enabled to collaborate closely with any new machinery which might be established for providing multilateral economic and financial assistance.

Industry, transport and natural resources

The programme in this field includes studies of specific problems and techniques in industrial planning, including: the utilization of domestic raw materials and sources of energy; the location and size of plants for various industries; studies of selected problems of transport in Africa in relation to economic development; assistance to Governments at their request in carrying out hydrological, geological, geodetic and other scientific surveys and studies; and a seminar on economic and administrative aspects of groundwater development in selected African countries and territories.

Agriculture

Activities approved by the Commission include: a review and analysis of current progress in the field of food and agriculture in Africa; an examination of plans and measures to promote agricultural development and increase productivity; and examination of trade in major agricultural products and measures to improve marketing; and collaboration with Governments and agencies providing technical and economic assistance. It also approved an examination of the economic aspects of certain problems and products, such as locust control, control of infectious diseases of livestock, fisheries, forest resources and timber requirements in particular countries or sub-regions. Close collaboration is being maintained with FAO through the ECA-FAO Joint Agriculture Division.

Community development

A workshop was held in Addis Ababa from 14 to 25 September 1959 to provide an opportunity for an exchange of experience between Governments, to formulate recommendations on the various aspects of planning and administration of national programmes of community development, and to make suggestions for the future work of ECA in this field. The workshop studied reports from the various participating countries and documents and working papers prepared by the secretariat for discussion. It made recommendations on the recruitment and training of personnel, the financing of community development programmes, the approach and techniques required at the project level, regional co-operation and international assistance, the publication of a bulletin on community development, the establishment of a clearing house, study tours, fellowships and exchange visits, the provision of equipment and visual aid material for demonstration and training purposes, and a comprehensive study of community development in Africa. The Commission approved these proposals at its second session.

The Commission also approved a workshop on social, administrative, financial and technical aspects of improving rural housing and providing community facilities; a study of the applicability of community development techniques to urban areas; and a training course for the participation of women in community development. It asked its Executive Secretary to report on the state and progress of the co-operative movement in Africa and to consider, in conjunction with FAO, the ILO and UNESCO the establishment of a co-operative centre or centres in Africa.

Review and analysis of current events

ECA approved the publication, beginning in the second half of 1960, of an economic bulletin for Africa which will be devoted to studies of current trends in African countries, the activities of the Commission and its secretariat, selected problems investigated by the secretariat and a review of relevant studies of African problems undertaken elsewhere.

Training

The Commission gave high priority to training at all levels. It asked the Executive Secretary to arrange in-service training, to consult universities and research institutions in Africa regarding the training of African staff in economic development.

Research and advisory services

During the year, members of the secretariat visited the following countries in the region to collect information, consult with government officials and render advisory services at the request of the Governments concerned: Belgian Congo, French Equatorial Africa, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Liberia, Libya, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Ruanda-Urundi, Senegal and French Sudan, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togoland, Tunisia, Uganda, and the United Arab Republic.

An Economic Survey of Africa since 1950, requested by the Commission at its first session, was submitted to the second session.

10. Human rights

(*a*) Draft International Covenants on Human Rights

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the draft International Covenants on Human Rights. The Third Committee adopted three further articles of the draft Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. It has thus far adopted the preamble and article 1 of each Covenant, all the substantive articles of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and nine of the substantive provisions of the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As the Assembly was not able to complete the draft Covenants at its fourteenth session, it decided to give priority to them at its fifteenth session, and requested the Third Committee at that session to devote as many meetings as possible to their consideration.

(*b*) Study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile

The Committee which is making a study of the right of everyone to be free from arbitrary arrest, detention and exile submitted a second progress report to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session, held from 29 February to 18 March 1960, informing the Commission that it had prepared, with the assistance of the Secretariat, fifty country monographs on the laws and practices relating to arrest, detention and exile. Twenty-three of the monographs have been issued as working papers after comments thereon by the Governments concerned had been taken into consideration; the remainder have been sent to the Governments concerned for comment. The Committee stated that it would submit a definitive report to the Commission at its seventeenth session.

(*c*) Advisory services in the field of human rights

The Secretary-General continues to organize regional seminars under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights, keeping in mind the possibility of organizing in the future an international seminar on a subject of universal interest. A seminar on judicial and other remedies against the illegal exercise or abuse of administrative authority was held in Buenos Aires from 31 August to 11 September 1959, and a seminar on the role of substantive criminal law in the protection of human rights, and the purposes and legitimate limits of penal sanctions, was held in Tokyo from 10 to 24 May 1960. Two further regional seminars are scheduled for 1960: the first in Vienna, from 20 June to 4 July, on the protection of human rights in criminal procedure, and the second in Addis Ababa, from 12 to 23 December, on the participation of women in public life.

The interest of Governments in sponsoring human rights seminars is such that the Secretary-General is now faced with the necessity of planning them up to two years in advance. Under the present schedule, seminars are to be held in 1960 in New Zealand, on the protection of human rights in the administration of criminal justice; in Mexico, on *amparo, habeas corpus* and related remedies; and in Romania, on the status of women in family law.

The Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session recommended that the Economic and Social Council direct the attention of Member Governments to the rights proclaimed in the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (see under (*f*) below) as desirable topics for seminars, either on a regional or an international level.

The Commission on the Status of Women at its fourteenth session in April 1960 considered a progress report by the Secretary-General on advisory services in the field of human rights, and the report on the regional seminar held in Bogotá in May 1959 on the participation of women in public life. In order to ensure a follow-up to the programme of regional seminars, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to develop plans and to provide experts to assist Governments, at their request, to organize seminars at the national and local level for the purpose of advancing the status of women. The Secretary-General was invited to consider ways in which non-governmental organizations may be used in planning such seminars.

Expert advice to the Government of Costa Rica on the electoral laws and procedures was provided by the Secretary-General in 1960 under the advisory services programme.

(*d*) Prevention of discrimination and protection of minorities

The Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, at its twelfth session in January 1960, continued to devote its attention to the eradication of discrimination in various fields. It condemned the manifestations of anti-Semitism and of other prejudices of a similar nature which had occurred shortly before its session opened, and initiated a study of these manifestations. The Sub-Commission's report was considered by the Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session.

The Sub-Commission examined a study on discrimination in the matter of religious rights and practices prepared by Mr. Arcot Krishnaswami. The report traced the development of the concept of the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, and examined the nature of this right. It dealt with the question of freedom to maintain or to change religion or belief and freedom to manifest religion or belief. It also re-

viewed the status of religion in relation to the State, summarized recent trends and proposed a programme for action. A series of "basic rules" was submitted to show how the goals proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights might be achieved. The Sub-Commission transmitted the Rapporteur's report to the Commission on Human Rights together with a series of draft principles based upon Mr. Krishnaswami's proposals. As requested by the Commission, the Secretary-General forwarded the draft principles to Governments and requested comments on their substance, and the form in which they should be embodied, to be submitted by 31 October 1960. The Sub-Commission and the Commission unanimously asked that the Secretary-General be authorized by the Economic and Social Council to print Mr. Krishnaswami's study, and to circulate it as widely as possible.

After considering a memorandum on the study of discrimination in the matter of political rights, prepared by Mr. Hernán Santa Cruz, the Sub-Commission urged Mr. Santa Cruz to reconsider his decision to give up his mandate as special rapporteur, and to continue his work on the study until it is completed. It requested the Secretary-General to provide the necessary aid and assistance to enable Mr. Santa Cruz to submit a draft report to its thirteenth session and a final report to its fourteenth session.

The Sub-Commission initiated a study of discrimination in respect of the right of everyone to leave any country, including his own, and to return to his country, and appointed Mr. José D. Inglés as its special rapporteur to carry out the study. Mr. Inglés was requested to present a progress report to the Sub-Commission at its thirteenth session, if possible.

Both the Sub-Commission and the Commission on Human Rights were informed of the measures taken by UNESCO for the preparation of international instruments relating to discrimination in education, and decided to retain this subject on their respective agendas. The Commission requested UNESCO to submit to it, at its seventeenth session, the convention and recommendations which UNESCO's General Conference is expected to adopt in 1960, and to keep it regularly informed of any subsequent recommendations of UNESCO on this subject.

Both the Sub-Commission and the Commission noted with deep concern the manifestations of anti-Semitism and other forms of racial prejudice and religious intolerance of a similar nature which had occurred in various countries, and condemned these manifestations as violations of the principles embodied in the Charter of the United Nations and in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in particular as a violation of the human rights of the groups against which they were directed, and as a threat to the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all peoples. As requested by the Commission, the Secretary-General has arranged, in consultation with the Governments of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies in whose territory such manifestations have occurred, with UNESCO, and with non-governmental organizations in consultative status, to obtain any information or comments relevant to such manifestations and public reaction to them, the measures taken to combat them, and their causes or motivations. The information and comments thus received will be transmitted to the members of the Sub-Commission from time to time, as received.

The Sub-Commission proposed that the Commission on Human Rights should ask the Economic and Social Council, noting that no Member State had yet requested the Secretary-General to organize a seminar dealing with the prevention of discrimination or the protection of minorities, to request the Secretary-General to organize, on his own initiative, a series of seminars of experts to study various aspects of, and techniques for, the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, including seminars on the causes and elimination of prejudice in all its forms. The Commission proposed that the Council call the attention of States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies to the opportunities, under the programme of advisory services in the field of human rights authorized by General Assembly resolution 926 (X), for the organization of seminars to study various aspects of and techniques for the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities.

The Sub-Commission took note of the report of the Second United Nations Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in the Eradication of Prejudice and Discrimination which had been held in Geneva from 22 to 26 June 1959 as authorized by the Council in resolution 683 E (XXVI) of 21 July 1958. It decided to undertake a thorough study at its thirteenth session of the work of the Conference.

Two additional members of the Sub-Commission were elected by the Council after it had concurred in the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to increase the Sub-Commission's membership from twelve to fourteen in order to secure an equitable geographical distribution and a suitable representation from among new Members of the United Nations.

(*e*) Freedom of information

The General Assembly at its fourteenth session considered the draft Convention formulated by the Committee which it had established by resolution 426 (V) of 14 December 1950, a compilation by the Secretary-General of the comments of Governments on the draft Convention, and a report by the Secretary-General on comments forwarded by Governments pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1313 C (XIII). The Third Committee adopted the preamble and article 1, but was not able to conclude the consideration of the draft Convention. The General Assembly decided to give priority to this item at its fifteenth session, and requested the Third Committee at that session to devote as many meetings as possible to the consideration of the remaining articles.

The Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session considered the question of a draft Declaration on Freedom of Information, and accepted for submission to the Governments of Member States a draft declaration which had been prepared by several of its members. It invited comments from Member States on the desirability of the adoption by the United Nations of a declaration on freedom of information, and on the draft text.

At its twenty-ninth session, the Council considered the draft Declaration and the comments received from thirty-four Governments. It adopted the draft Declaration by 15 votes to none, with 3 abstentions, and transmitted it to the General Assembly for its consideration.

(*f*) Declaration of the rights of the child

The Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session examined the revised draft Declaration of the rights of the Child, prepared by the Commission on Human Rights on the basis of a draft prepared by the Social Council and the Council's comments thereon. The Council transmitted the relevant documentation to the General Assembly for consideration at its fourteenth session. The Assembly also had before it memoranda by the Secretary-General outlining the previous consideration of the question in the United Nations since 1946, and reproducing the text of the draft Declaration of Geneva of 1924, adopted by the Assembly of the League of Nations.

The General Assembly, after examining this documentation, adopted and proclaimed the Declaration of the Rights of the Child, consisting of a preamble and ten principles. It recommended that Governments of Member States, the specialized agencies concerned, and the appropriate non-governmental organizations, should publicize the text of the Declaration as widely as possible, and requested the Secretary-General to have the Declaration widely disseminated and, to that end, to use every means at his disposal to publish and distribute texts in all languages possible (resolutions 1386 (XIV) and 1387 (XIV) of 20 November 1959).

(*g*) Draft declaration on the right of asylum

The Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session examined the revised preliminary draft declaration on the right of asylum submitted by France and comments thereon, which had been received from Governments, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and non-governmental organizations. The Commission adopted a draft Declaration on the Right of Asylum, consisting of a preamble and five articles, and transmitted it to the Economic and Social Council. At the same time, it requested the Secretary-General to transmit the draft Declaration and the relevant documentation to Governments and to the specialized agencies to enable them to send to the Council before its thirtieth session their further comments, if any, in particular on article 3 of the draft declaration. This article provides, *inter alia,* that no-one seeking asylum in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights should "except for overriding reasons of national security or safe-guarding of the population" be returned to or obliged to remain in a territory where he has well-founded fear of persecution endangering his life, physical integrity or liberty.

(*h*) National advisory committees on human rights

The Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session discussed the invitation which the Economic and Social Council had extended to Member States in resolution 9 (II) of 26 June 1946, "to consider the desirability of establishing information groups or local human rights committees within their respective countries to collaborate with them in furthering the work of the Commission on Human Rights". The Commission recommended the Council to invite Members of the United Nations and members of the specialized agencies to stimulate the formation of such bodies—which might take the form, *inter alia,* of local human rights committees or national advisory committees in the field of human rights—or to encourage them where they already exist. It also recommended that these Governments be invited to communicate information regarding the functions of such bodies, including the nature and extent of their contact with Governments, for a report by the Secretary-General to the Commission's eighteenth session.

(*i*) Publications

The *Yearbook on Human Rights* for 1958, the thirteenth volume in the series, was prepared during the year.

The Secretariat published a pamphlet on *Equal Pay for Equal Work,* prepared jointly by the ILO and the United Nations in response to an invitation of the Commission on the Status of Women. The pamphlet indicates briefly what has been done to promote and implement the principle of equal pay, the various arrangements and methods used to apply this principle in the different countries, and the problems arising out of its widening application.

(*j*) Communications concerning human rights and other matters

The Economic and Social Council, at its twenty-eighth session, reviewed, amended and consolidated its previous resolutions on communications concerning human rights on the basis of proposals made by the Commission on Human Rights at its fifteenth session.

During 1959, a total of 4,281 communications relating to human rights was received, of which 4,228 were forwarded by the Secretary-General to the Governments concerned, in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolutions 75 (V), as amended, and 728 F (XXVIII). The Secretary-General presented a confidential list of such communications to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixteenth session, together with a confidential statistical document prepared on the basis of the list.

Fifteen communications containing allegations of infringements of trade union rights were forwarded during 1959 to the ILO.

During the year under review, the Secretary-General forwarded to the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany information concerning one person who claimed to have been a victim of so-called scientific experiments in a Nazi concentration camp. Up to May 1960, a total of 584 cases had been brought to the attention of the Federal Republic of Germany.

11. Status of women

At its fourteenth session, held in Buenos Aires in April 1960, the Commission on the Status of Women adopted a programme of work which included the preparation of a survey of its work and of the results achieved on the international level, the preparation of a report on inheritance laws in so far as they affect the status of women, and the preparation of a report on ritual operations based on such information as would be communicated by the World Health Organization.

The Commission's recommendations regarding advisory services in the field of human rights are summarized above under section 10 (*c*).

(a) Political rights of women

Five reports concerning the political rights of women were prepared during the year. The Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session a consolidated memorandum, revising and bringing up to date the annual memoranda on constitutions, electoral laws and other legal instruments relating to the political rights of women. He submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women a report on the implementation of the Convention on the Political Rights of Women and a report on the access of women to public services and functions. He also prepared supplementary reports for the Commission containing information on the status of women in Trust and Non-Self-Governing Territories.

With respect to the access of women to government service, the Commission at its fourteenth session requested the Economic and Social Council to recommend to States Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, and Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, to take the necessary steps to remove legal and other obstacles impeding the exercise of the right of married women to work.

(b) Status of women in private law

The Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on the Status of Women at its fourteenth session the texts of a draft Convention and a draft Recommendation on the age of marriage, consent to marriage, and registration of marriages; as well as a report on this subject based upon information from forty-four Governments and several non-governmental organizations. After considering these documents, the Commission prepared and transmitted to the Economic and Social Council an international Convention on the minimum age of marriage, consent to marriage, and registration of marriages, containing a preamble and three substantive articles, and asked the Council to recommend the adoption of this Convention by the General Assembly. It also proposed a draft Recommendation on the same subject for adoption by the Council.

Supplementary reports prepared by the Secretary-General on legislation and practices in family law and on the property rights of women, were also considered by the Commission.

The Commission expressed an interest in obtaining information on two other subjects in the field of private law; ritual operations and inheritance laws. It requested the Economic and Social Council to invite WHO to communicate such medical information on ritual operations as it had at its disposal to the Secretary-General for submission to the Commission at its sixteenth session. Taking into account the position of WHO on this question, the Commission requested the Secretary-General to appoint a representative with a mandate to present the Commission's views to the next session of the World Health Assembly. The Secretary-General was also asked to circulate to Governments Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, and Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice, a questionnaire on inheritance laws in so far as they affect the status of women and to prepare, if possible for the Commission's sixteenth session, a report based upon the information received.

(c) Economic opportunities for women

The Commission postponed consideration of the report on tax legislation applicable to women, which had been prepared for its thirteenth session, until its fifteenth session, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare for that session, in consultation with the appropriate specialized agencies, a further report concerning the occupational outlook for women based upon information from Governments and non-governmental organizations in consultative status. It also requested the ILO to submit a report on certain aspects of the application of the Convention Concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation (ILO Convention No. 111).

(d) Access of women to education

The Commission examined a report by UNESCO on the access of girls and women to education outside the school and a memorandum by the Secretary-General on discrimination in the field of education. After considering this documentation, the Commission requested the Economic and Social Council to invite UNESCO and other specialized agencies concerned, as well as non-governmental organizations in consultative status and professional institutions, to develop and implement programmes of out-of-school education, and to provide for the full participation of women in these programmes.

With respect to the texts of the preliminary draft Convention and draft Recommendation concerning Discrimination in Education, prepared by UNESCO, the Commission suggested amendments to certain provisions in the draft instruments which relate to women, and expressed the hope that the General Conference of UNESCO would take them into account.

The Commission requested UNESCO to prepare, for its fifteenth session, a report on the access of women to the teaching profession.

(e) Nationality of married women

The Secretary-General submitted to the Commission at its fourteenth session a memorandum containing information on recent changes in legislation affecting the nationality of married women, together with tables setting out the effect on marriage of the nationality of women, and listing the countries which by 20 January 1960 had signed, ratified or acceded to the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women.

As requested by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session, the Secretary-General is preparing for publication in 1961 a pamphlet on the nationality of married women, containing a history and commentary of the Convention on the Nationality of Married Women. The new publication will bring up to date the information contained in a previous publication and in subsequent reports of the Secretary-General.

(f) Other questions related to the status of women

The Commission, after considering the fact that many African countries have attained or shortly will attain their independence, transmitted a resolution to the Economic and Social Council expressing the hope that one or more African Members of the United Nations would seek membership on the Commission.

It was agreed that ILO progress reports on equal pay for equal work should in future be submitted every two years instead of annually.

12. International narcotics control

The arrangements for a plenipotentiary conference for the adoption of a Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs are being finalized. An important step during the year was the establishment of a continuing programme of technical assistance for narcotics control. There was action directed at securing better co-operation between countries with common problems of narcotics control, particularly in those regions of the world seriously affected by illicit trafficking. The operation of the existing international narcotics treaties comprises several functions of a continuing nature which are necessary to effective narcotics control. A number of action research studies were also carried out.

(*a*) The proposed Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs

The latest draft, the third, of the proposed Single Convention has been communicated to Governments and organizations for their comments. Fifty-nine substantive comments have been received and an analytical compilation of them is also being communicated to Governments and organizations. Taking into account the arrangements being made for other meetings in 1961, the Secretary-General intends to call the plenipotentiary conference for the adoption of the Single Convention in the opening months of 1961 at New York.

(*b*) Technical assistance for narcotics control

Economic and Social Council resolution 730 I (XXVIII) of 30 July 1959 and General Assembly resolution 1395 (XIV) of 20 November 1959 established a continuing programme of technical assistance for narcotics control within the regular budget of the United Nations. It was understood that countries would also continue to make use of the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for narcotics control projects. Requests for technical assistance for narcotics control projects on a country basis have been received and considered from fifteen countries.

The use of technical assistance was helpful in advancing inter-country projects for dealing jointly with narcotics problems affecting several countries. The Middle East Narcotics Survey Mission provided for by Council resolution 689 I (XXVI) of 28 July 1958 visited that region in September-October 1959, consulted with the Governments concerned and made a general report to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

The first inter-American meeting on the illicit traffic in cocaine and coca leaves, held at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in March 1960, made recommendations, for implementation by the States concerned, covering the whole field of national control and international co-operation. A meeting of enforcement officers of South-East Asian countries, the first of its kind in this region, was held under the auspices of the International Criminal Police Organization at Lahore, Pakistan, in January 1960. The third conference on narcotic drugs of the Arab States was held in Cairo in March 1960. The Commission on Narcotic Drugs thought that important and useful steps had been taken in these efforts to secure better regional co-operation, and invited the Secretary-General to give special attention to ways and means of assisting the development of co-operation between Governments with common, or interlocking, regional problems, and between these Governments and the international organs.

(*c*) Operation of the international narcotics treaties

Eighty-four States and eighty-eight territories are bound by one or more of the treaties on narcotics control. As regards treaties established under the auspices of the United Nations, participation in the Protocol of 1948 (bringing new, including synthetic, narcotic drugs under control) rose from fifty-four to fifty-seven States; and the Protocol of 1953 (dealing with the control and limitation of opium production) was accepted by thirty-eight States, including two of the seven principal opium-producing States named in the Protocol. This latter instrument will come into force after one more State designated as authorized to produce opium for export has adhered to it.

Governments are required to send the Secretary-General an annual report giving a comprehensive account of the working of the treaties and the implementation of their obligations. By 31 December 1959, annual reports for 1958 had been received for 131 States and territories, and the information contained therein was analysed by the Secretariat in the *Summary of Annual Reports of Governments, 1958*. Several reports stated that a number of Governments had failed to comply with certain provisions of the multilateral narcotics treaties relating to international trade. The Secretary-General drew the attention of the Governments concerned to these statements, and in most cases appropriate action has been taken.

The texts of national laws and regulations on narcotics are communicated to the Secretary-General, and, during the period under review, the Secretary-General has circulated legislative texts in respect of forty-seven countries. Reference to all texts of laws and regulations published by the United Nations is provided by a multipurpose *Cumulative Index* brought up to date each year by the Secretariat; the latest edition of the Index covers texts published from 1947 to 31 December 1959.

An annual statement regarding the manufacture of narcotic drugs and an addendum to the list of authorities entitled to issue import and export authorizations were also issued.

During the year, eight new synthetic narcotic drugs (allylprodine, benzethidine, furethidine, levophenacylmorphan, metazocine, norlevorphanol, phenazocine, and piminodine) were brought under the international control, under group I of the 1931 Convention.

During the same period, 443 reports on seizures of illicit drugs covering 1,005 individual seizures were received and communicated to Governments; general reports on illicit traffic were received from eighty-two States and territories. Co-operation was maintained with the International Criminal Police Organization and the Permanent Anti-Narcotics Bureau of the League of Arab States. The Secretary-General prepared an analytical review of the illicit traffic in drugs during 1959. The main drugs in the illicit traffic continued to be opium and the opiates, cocaine and cannabis. There were ample supplies of illicit opium which were fed by diversion from licit cultivation or from clandestine cultivation. The traffic in the opiates (morphine and diacetylmorphine) has wide international ramifications, is well organized and well entrenched. The cocaine traffic centres in South America, and reports were received indicating widespread illicit manufacture and extensive trafficking in cocaine in this region. The cannabis traffic showed no abatement and was heavy. There

were some reports of seizures of synthetic drugs. During the year, there were evidences of closer co-operation between Governments to combat trafficking, and several cases were jointly investigated.

The United Nations Laboratory has continued its research on the development of simple, rapid and easily reproducible methods for determining the origin of opium, and a very large number of samples have been analysed by the methods of simple colour reactions and direct absorption spectrophotometry. The collection of authenticated samples has been considerably increased. In addition, the Laboratory has received samples of opium seized in the illicit traffic, and the analytical reports for many of these samples have been submitted to the Governments concerned. In the opium research programme, the Laboratory has received valuable co-operation from collaborating scientists in many countries.

Improved methods of identifying cannabis in its various forms would be useful in combating illicit traffic. The Laboratory has carried out a series of experiments to test identification techniques used at present and two scientific papers have been prepared on the value of certain techniques in current use.

(*d*) Action research studies

Several studies on different aspects of narcotics control were carried out in pursuance of requests made by the policy organs concerned. In co-operation with the International Civil Aviation Organization and the World Health Organization and in consultation with the International Criminal Police Organization, a set of essential requirements was prepared to ensure proper use of narcotic drugs carried in first-aid kits of aircraft on international flights and to prevent abuse and theft of the drugs. These requirements are to be recommended to Governments as a basis for uniform measures of control under national legislation.

Continued study of the incidence of abuse of drugs in countries throughout the world, with emphasis on comparison of the degree of seriousness of addiction problems in different countries and regions, pointed up the importance of obtaining adequate and comparable statistical information on all aspects of the matter. The need was great both for detailed reporting by Governments on the situations currently existing and also for the expansion of research facilities, and the broadening of programmes of research, concerning problems of abuse of drugs.

The programme of studies on cannabis was carried a step further with the completion of studies of the cannabis situation in the Dominican Republic, Greece and Haiti.

Information was obtained and analysed from the countries concerned with the problem of the coca leaf as to the measures taken by their Governments or under their consideration to limit gradually the cultivation and export of coca leaves, to abolish progressively coca leaf chewing and to carry out programmes of health education on the dangers of this habit.

Supplementary up-to-date information on synthetic drugs and other new narcotics, including statistical data on their consumption for the world as a whole and for individual countries, was compiled. This information was expressed in terms of number of doses per thousand population to facilitate comparability and included figures on consumption of the main natural narcotic drugs.

The Secretariat had been authorized by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to consult Governments members of the Commission on preliminary information relating to a proposal to add reference numbers to the designation of narcotic drugs under control, moving in international trade, in order to facilitate their identification by enforcement officers. A questionnaire was prepared and sent out for this purpose to the Governments members of the Commission and also to WHO, the Permanent Central Opium Board, Drug Supervisory Body and International Criminal Police Organization. The replies received were compiled and submitted to the Commission at its fifteenth session.

The four quarterly issues of volume XI of the *United Nations Bulletin on Narcotics* have appeared during the period under review. This magazine contains articles dealing with legal, administrative, scientific and general subjects connected with narcotic drugs and their control, and its usefulness has constantly been emphasized from many quarters. Material emanating from, or relating to, an increasing number of countries has been included in the *Bulletin*.

The year 1959 was the fiftieth anniversary of the Shanghai Opium Commission, which was the beginning of international narcotics control. To mark the occasion, the Secretariat prepared and circulated widely a commemorative pamphlet reviewing the achievements since 1909 and outlining the problem as its exists today.

13. Social questions

(*a*) Social research and development

The *International Survey of Programmes of Social Development* formed the basis of the social policy discussions at the 1959 sessions of the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly. The *Survey*, the second of its kind, was prepared in co-operation with the ILO, FAO, UNESCO and WHO, and reviewed measures to improve social conditions during the period 1953-1958. In general, this period had been one of consolidation rather than expansion of established social programmes. Some of the factors that may have caused a slackening in social activities, according to the *Survey*, were competition with economic programmes and military expenditures, problems of financing and administering social programmes, and lack of trained personnel.

In accordance with the request made in resolution 731 C (XXVIII) of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General sent a circular letter to Member States requesting information concerning experience gained, difficulties encountered and lessons learned in the field of social development which would be of assistance to under-developed countries in planning and carrying out relevant programmes; this material would be included as appropriate in future reports, together with the Secretary-General's suggestions and recommendations on the subject.

As in previous years, the various bodies of the United Nations concerned with the problem of social policy continued to attach great importance to integrated and balanced social and economic development. Particular significance was given to the question of the financing of social programmes and the analysis of expenditures on such programmes at different levels of administration.

The Secretariat began work on a study of balanced economic and social development to be submitted to

the 1961 session of the Social Commission, and has undertaken selected country case studies as one source of information for this report. The subject was also discussed at the regional level by the fifth session of the ECAFE Working Party on Economic Development and Planning held in Bangkok from 15 to 25 September 1959. Plans have been formulated for a similar meeting for the Latin American region to be held in Mexico City in December 1960.

In the field of urbanization, including its relation both to demography and to industrialization, the work of the United Nations in the past year was characterized by a shift of emphasis away from fact-finding activities towards studies of policy aspects of the urbanization process and of the relationship of urban development to economic and social development in general, including rural development. A seminar on problems of urbanization in Latin America, held jointly with UNESCO at Santiago, Chile, from 6 to 18 July 1959, was the second in a series of regional seminars on this theme; the first, for the Asian region, was held at Bangkok in August 1956. Finally, a Survey Mission on Urbanization in the Mediterranean Region visited Greece, Libya, Morocco and the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) during November and the first part of December 1959. The progress of work relating to the measurement of levels of living is referred to in section 8 (*b*) above.

(*b*) Population

The necessity of population studies as an aid to the formulation of sound economic and social development programmes and policies in under-developed countries is being increasingly recognized. The continuing acceleration of population growth in these countries, and the growing influx from the rural communities to the cities, are underlining this need more sharply each year. The Secretariat is continuing its efforts to encourage and assist the Governments of under-developed countries in making the necessary studies in this field. Special attention was given to arrangements for the analysis and utilization in this connexion of the results of the censuses which will be taken in many countries during 1960 and 1961.

A seminar on evaluation and utilization of population census data in Latin America, held in Santiago, Chile, in November-December 1959, considered the most important types of demographic information needed for policy-making and planning of economic and social programmes, and ways of obtaining this information from the forthcoming censuses and studies based on the census results. A similar seminar for Asia and the Far East will be held in Bombay, India, from 20 June to 8 July 1960. Case studies of arrangements for the evaluation, analysis and utilization of census results were carried out in Ecuador, Guatemala, Iran, Japan, the Sudan and the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region), in co-operation with the Governments, and reports of the studies in Ecuador, Guatemala, and the Sudan were published as an aid to other Governments in the organization of work in this field.

The Demographic Research and Training Centre for Latin America, at Santiago, Chile, and the Demographic Research and Training Centre for Asia and the Far East, at Bombay, India, have been developing projects of demographic research of regional interest, while continuing their training functions. A three-year programme of research has been drawn up for the Latin American Centre, integrated with the demographic and economic research programmes of ECLA. The major part of technical assistance in this field is being handled through these two regional centres.

Estimates of the future population of countries in Asia and the Far East, by sex and age groups, were published in two reports: *The Population of South-East Asia (including Ceylon and China: Taiwan) 1950-1980*, and *The Population of Asia and the Far East, 1950-1980*.

(*c*) Community development

The Secretariat's contribution to community development has been guided by the long-range work programme established by the Economic and Social Council in 1957 in its resolution 663 D (XXIV). Secretariat studies have emphasized the value of community development as a means of advancing balanced economic and social development at the local level, and of facing problems of urbanization, while a long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of low-cost housing has emphasized community facilities.

Further efforts have been made to achieve closer co-ordination between the work of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, bearing on community development plans in the various countries. The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination's Working Group on Community Development has continued to meet annually, to facilitate such co-ordinated operation; at the suggestion of the ILO, it has functioned also as a technical and management committee for the Andean Indian programme. The United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNICEF and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East reported jointly to the Council at its twenty-ninth session on studies made and assistance provided by them in support of co-operatives, particularly in community development, low-cost housing and the promotion of modern techniques, especially in agriculture and fisheries. Similarly, UNICEF has established a new category of material aid, in order to strengthen community development programmes relating to "mothercraft and homecraft", besides helping Governments to increase the effectiveness of their aid to basic health services by co-ordinating these with national community development programmes. A significant proportion of the expert assistance provided in this field has been received by African Member States in connexion with their national programmes.

To strengthen concerted action at the country level, the Working Group on Community Development has adopted the practice of reviewing in detail each year the way in which the international agencies are assisting Governments in various aspects of their community development programmes; similar reviews have been made by regional inter-agency meetings in Asia and the Far East, Central America, and the Middle East.

The possibility of extending to urban areas the application of community development principles and programmes has been further explored. The first pilot project, in Pakistan, has developed with United Nations assistance into a national programme. In preparation for further pilot projects, field studies and seminars, an analysis of the various approaches to urban community development has been issued.

Education for community development has been promoted through fellowships, as well as through regional

seminars and workshops in Africa and Europe, a national seminar in Costa Rica, and study tours for officials from African and South American countries and Thailand. The United Nations Secretariat has worked with UNESCO and the other specialized agencies towards the transformation of the regional fundamental education centres for the Arab States in the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region) and for Latin America in Mexico into regional training centres for education in community development, and towards their transfer in 1965 to the host countries. Meanwhile, the United Nations continues to provide technical assistance experts in community development to both centres.

The research programme includes a study of the contribution of community development to economic development in Asia and the Far East, which is being prepared in collaboration with FAO and which utilizes field studies prepared by national authorities in China (Taiwan), India and Pakistan. Also in preparation is a study on the participation of women in community development as well as a study on the general (social and educational) content of training, which is being written with the help of persons responsible for training for community development in many countries. A study on the *Public Administration Aspects of Community Development* has been published; new additions to the United Nations series of monographs on community development include a bibliography and papers arising from seminars and study tours on planning and administration of national community development programmes in some Asian countries; rural development projects in Brazil, Ecuador and Peru; community development services in mainland South-East Asia; and community leadership.

(*d*) Housing, building and planning

The Secretary-General has prepared a report for the thirtieth session of the Economic and Social Council, in accordance with its resolution 731 B (XXVIII), on specific projects planned by the international organizations in connexion with the long-range programme of concerted international action in the field of housing and related community facilities. As requested by General Assembly resolution 1393 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, he is undertaking, in consultation with interested Governments and the specialized agencies concerned, the collection and dissemination of information concerning housing—on the technical and material needs of all countries with housing problems and on the relevant experience gained by other countries which might assist in the solution of these problems.

The Secretary-General has circulated a request to Governments for descriptions of the area they desire to have internationally registered as national parks or equivalent reserves, in accordance with the terms of resolution 713 (XXVII) of the Economic and Social Council.

A combined issue of *Housing, Building and Planning*, comprising issues No. 12 and No. 13, deals with recent trends and activities in regional planning in various parts of the world.

Expert assistance and fellowships in the field of housing, building and planning have been made available to a number of countries under the United Nations technical assistance programme.

(*e*) Social services

The research and operational activities of the United Nations in the social services continued to focus on questions of organization and administration, training of social welfare personnel, and family and child welfare. Particular attention was given to the planning and implementation of national programmes and to their contribution to comprehensive programmes of social and economic development. The new policy of extending UNICEF-aided programmes in the field of social services for children has stimulated the interest of Governments in the development and improvement of their national social services.

Problems relating to the scope and content of national social service programmes were discussed by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session, in the light of a report on *The Development of National Social Service Programmes*, prepared by a group of experts. In accordance with the Council's request, the Secretary-General transmitted this report to Governments, to the specialized agencies concerned, and to a limited number of non-governmental organizations, requesting their comments and observations. The Council recognized that the questions relating to the administrative organization of social services in countries at different stages of economic development and with different social structure would require additional study, and authorized the Secretary-General to convene an expert group of key national social welfare officials to analyse recent national experience and to identify underlying principles and effective methods in the organization and administration of social services. This group of experts will meet early in 1961. In the meantime, two regional meetings of national administrators at the policy-making level were convened to exchange experiences and discuss problems of organization and administration of social service programmes: a conference for the countries of Asia and the Far East was held in New Delhi, India, in November 1959, and a seminar for the Central American States was organized by ESAPAC (Advanced School of Public Administration for Central America) in Costa Rica in February 1960. The sixth issue of the *International Social Service Review* emphasized the contribution of social services to community development.

Requests for assistance in the development of comprehensive programmes in the social services continued to be received from Governments, and the services of general social welfare advisers were made available to a number of countries.

The Secretary-General was requested, by resolution 731 H (XXVIII) of the Economic and Social Council, to continue to give high priority to assisting Governments in planning and implementing social services for family and child welfare and particularly to co-operate with UNICEF in its programme of aid for social services for children and in the social welfare aspects of other UNICEF-aided programmes. Four such UNICEF-aided projects have been inaugurated in the field of social services, in Guatemala, Turkey, Uganda and the United Arab Republic (Syrian Region). To assist these projects, the Secretary-General is providing, at the request of the four Governments concerned, technical assistance advisers on family and child welfare. The provision of additional assistance to Governments in this field has been made possible by the decision of the General Assembly to increase the annual financial

provision for the programme of advisory social welfare services to $1.2 million.

The role of health and social workers in meeting family needs was discussed at the seminar held jointly with WHO in Geneva in October 1959. This was the first attempt at the international level to consider the inter-relationship of social workers to workers in allied fields, such as public health nurses. In accordance with the work programme of the Social Commission for 1959-1961, as approved by the Economic and Social Council, a questionnaire was sent early in 1960 to Governments requesting information on developments in family, youth and child welfare and on the organization and administration of social services. Experts in family and child welfare were assigned to several countries. The fifth issue of the *International Social Service Review* was devoted to the subject of family levels of living.

Developments during the year leading to the adoption by the General Assembly of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child are outlined in section 10 (*f*) above.

Expert assistance is being provided to a number of Governments under the technical assistance programme to aid in the development and improvement of training programmes for social welfare personnel at all levels. Giving effect to resolution 731 D (XXVIII) of the Economic and Social Council, the Secretary-General requested Governments, the specialized agencies and selected non-governmental organizations to comment on the findings of *Training for Social Work—Third International Survey*. Preparations have been made for a joint United Nations/UNESCO meeting of experts in social work education and in social sciences in July 1960, which will consider the contribution of social sciences to the training of social workers.

Activities in the field of rehabilitation consisted mainly in the provision of technical assistance. The services of general rehabilitation advisers and experts in physiotherapy, occupational therapy and prosthetics were made available to a number of countries, and fellowships were granted to local personnel for advanced training abroad. A regional rehabilitation seminar was organized in June-July 1959 in Copenhagen, jointly with the Danish Government, ILO, WHO and appropriate non-governmental organizations, for participants from Latin American countries; the report of this seminar has been issued. The contributions being made by non-governmental organizations to United Nations activities are of the utmost importance in this field, and a general conference of such organizations was held at Headquarters in April 1960.

The Secretariat continued its participation in the Technical Working Group on Migration of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination. In 1959, the Working Party on Migration Research established by the Group completed its work and prepared a report, which will be discussed towards the end of 1960. Also, during the period under review, the Secretariat continued to maintain close co-operation with the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations Interested in Migration.

(*f*) Social defence

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 415 (V) of 1 December 1950, which requires the United Nations to convene an international congress on social defence every five years, preparations have been made for the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held in London from 8–20 August 1960, with the Government of the United Kingdom acting as host. The documentation prepared for the Congress during the period under review, consists of general reports on each agenda item, prepared by special consultants, the International Criminal Police Organization and the Secretariat. The ILO, UNESCO and WHO will contribute studies on several agenda items. The provisional agenda for the Congress includes the following items: (1) New forms of juvenile delinquency; their origin, prevention and treatment; (2) Special police services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency; (3) Prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less developed countries; (4) Short-term imprisonment; (5) Prerelease treatment and after-care, as well as assistance to dependants of prisoners; (6) The integration of prison labour in the national economy, including the remuneration of prisoners.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 731 F (XXVIII), and at the request of the Government of Japan, preliminary negotiations have been undertaken for the establishment in Japan of an Asia and Far East Institute on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

The number of national correspondents in the field of the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders rose to 124, in fifty countries. Expert assistance in the field of social defence has been provided at the request of several Governments.

Publications for the year included two issues of the *International Review of Criminal Policy,* as well as a study on *The Selection of Offenders for Probation,* and a *Study on Traffic in Persons and Prostitution.*

The second United Nations seminar for the Arab States on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, organized in co-operation with the Government of Denmark, was held in Copenhagen from 23 September to 16 October 1959. The substantive items on the agenda were juvenile delinquency, and ways and means of implementing the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, including the organization of prison labour.

Steps have been taken to transfer a part of the Section of Social Defence from Headquarters to the European Office of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 731 F (XXVIII) of the Economic and Social Council, which recommended, *inter alia,* that the activities of the European Office in the social defence field should be enlarged, in order to achieve better co-ordination with non-governmental organizations. The Council also reaffirmed that the United Nations should retain leadership and responsibility in the matter of social defence and that the United Nations Secretariat should provide for continuation of the direction and co-ordination of the social defence programme at Headquarters.

The Secretary-General was requested, by resolution 747 (XXIX) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 12 April 1960, to prepare a factual review of the various aspects of the question of capital punishment, to be submitted to the Council at its thirty-third session, and to consult, as he deemed appropriate, the

Ad Hoc Advisory Committee of Experts on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders.

As requested in General Assembly resolution 1394 (XIV) of 20 November 1959, the Secretary-General is giving urgent attention to the problem of juvenile delinquency and related forms of social maladjustment, including anti-social behaviour.

(*g*) Cancer research

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1398 (XIV) on the international encouragement of scientific research into the control of cancerous diseases, the Secretary-General consulted the Director-General of WHO concerning the method of selecting the winners of the prizes established by this resolution. An agreement was reached and approved by the World Health Assembly concerning the nomination of prize winners. The Secretary-General will inform the General Assembly when prize winners are nominated and submit a draft resolution on the subject. The proposed budget for 1960-1961 provides for the establishment of a fund from which the prizes will be awarded.

B. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES

1. Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance for Economic Development

In its first decade of operations from 1950 to 1959, the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance has provided aid to 142 countries and territories. Some 9,000 experts have served in the field, and more than 16,000 fellowships have been awarded. By the end of 1960, government contributions will reach a grand total of $265 million.

In 1959, the International Atomic Energy Agency completed its first year of participation in this Programme; the other participating organizations were the United Nations, the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, ICAO, WHO, ITU and WMO.

(*a*) Operations

The 1959 and 1960 programmes

Taken as a whole, contributions to the Expanded Programme in 1959 fell substantially short of the level achieved in the preceding year. Assistance provided under the Programme amounted to $32.8 million, representing a drop of almost one million dollars—or about 3 per cent—as compared with 1958. The effects of this drop were noticeable in the number of experts in the field, which decreased from 2,427 in 1958 to 2,291 in 1959. The number of fellowships awarded, on the other hand, increased by nearly 20 per cent, from 1,759 to 2,107. The amount spent on equipment declined from $3.2 million to $1.9 million. Thus, the wishes of the Technical Assistance Committee to see a significant increase in the number of fellowships were substantially met last year, although, in the face of shrinking resources, this could be achieved only at the expense of the other elements of the Programme.

In 1959, assistance was given to 102 countries and territories while fifteen others participated in regional projects without having programmes of their own. The experts serving during the year were drawn from sixty-four different countries and territories. Fellowships and study grants were awarded to the nationals of eighty-seven countries and territories.

The distribution of technical assistance among different regions of the world remained much the same except for a further modest shift towards Africa, which was made possible mainly by slight reductions in the shares of Latin America and the Middle East. Even such relatively small contractions in the percentage shares of individual regions must be a matter of regret, so long as they are not accompanied by an increase in the over-all size of the Programme.

After the disappointments of 1959, there are grounds for encouragement in the fact that contributions pledged for 1960 are expected to reach approximately $33.4 million, or some 12.7 per cent higher than the amount pledged for 1959. On the face of it, the increase in contributions will be sufficient to carry out the approved programme for 1960 in full, although the difficulty of utilizing some currencies may well lead to a shortfall in the actual delivery of the Programme. At the same time, it must be pointed out that the 1960 Programme was conservatively planned at 5 per cent below the level of the preceding year.

The emergence of newly independent States continues to challenge the ability of the Programme to respond to the special needs of countries at a crucial stage in their development. Within the limitations imposed by financial stringency, the Expanded Programme has provided increasing aid to new countries, such as Ghana and Guinea, partly with the help of contingency allocations financed by advances from the Working Capital Fund and the Reserve Fund. In planning the current and future programmes, higher or new targets have also been established for the Trust Territories and Non-Self-Governing Territories, which have obtained or are to obtain independence during 1960. For the two years 1961-1962, a further increase in contributions at least comparable to that achieved this year will be needed if the Expanded Programme is to fulfil its minimum responsibilities in the newly independent countries without cutting into the programmes of other countries whose needs are hardly less urgent.

Programming procedures

The 1960 Programme is the fifth to be planned, approved and executed in accordance with the country programming procedures which were introduced in Economic and Social Council resolution 542 B (XVIII) of 29 July 1954. While the adoption of these procedures marked an important step in the brief history of the Expanded Programme, experience gained during the first four years clearly indicated that there was scope for further improvement. To remedy some of these shortcomings, the Economic and Social Council decided in 1959 to adopt, on an experimental basis, two-year programming for the years 1961 and 1962.

It was felt that, under a two-year programming cycle, there would be more time for the recruitment of experts and for making arrangements for receiving fellows; the additional time would also facilitate the procurement of equipment; recipient Governments and participating organizations would benefit, in the sense that they would have more time to initiate long-term projects and also to plan the arrival of experts for the most suitable season in the course of the two-year period; there would be greater assurance that the services of experts envisaged

for the approved programme would be actually received; and, lastly, the programme negotiations, if carried out once in every two years, would lead to a considerable saving of time spent in annual consultations between agencies and Governments.

The decision to adopt two-year programming for 1961-1962 was taken as an interim measure and on an experimental basis. The discussions in the Technical Assistance Committee revealed a general consensus that two-year programming, in spite of its obvious advantages, would provide only a partial solution and that the real answer might well be the adoption of project programming in some suitable form. At its 1960 session in Geneva, TAC will continue its consideration of existing programming procedures, especially the question of introducing project programming for future years.

Evaluation

In evaluating technical assistance activities under the Expanded Programme, the Technical Assistance Board has given special attention to the machinery established by Governments for planning and co-ordinating technical assistance, the co-ordination between the Expanded Programme and other programmes in the interest of over-all national development and the provision by recipient Governments of adequate counterpart personnel and administrative support. Reports in all these respects, on the whole, look encouraging. Several Governments have made improvements in the co-ordinating machinery; many examples have been cited of assistance under the Expanded Programme being closely integrated with other technical assistance programmes; although, in some countries, continued difficulties were experienced in regard to the supply of counterparts, improvements were reported from ten countries; and even in the provision of administrative support for Expanded Programme experts—a field where difficulties abound—the picture is one of gradual improvement.

(*b*) Finances

Pledges and payments

Contributions pledged for 1959 by eighty-three Governments totalled $US29,658,008, which represents a decrease of $US1,649,185 when compared with the total amount pledged for 1958. The year 1959 was the first year since the inception of the programme in which the amount pledged was lower than that pledged for the preceding year. Sixteen Governments had increased their pledges for 1959 by $US960,000 over the amounts contributed in 1958, but the increase was more than offset by reductions in the dollar equivalent of other contributions, as well as by the lowering of the matching percentage from 45 to 40 per cent for the contribution of the principal contributor.

The payment of 1959 contributions reached $US26,431,930 at 31 December 1959, or 89.1 per cent of the total pledges for the year. In addition, $US2,146,836 was paid on pledges outstanding for prior years.

Governments' contributions for 1960 are estimated at $US33.4 million, or some $US3.74 million more than the amount pledged for 1959.

Revenues from local costs assessments

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 470 (XV) of 15 April 1953, the recipient Governments were assessed in 1959 an amount in local currency in respect of each expert man-day served in the country of assignment. On the basis of assistance provided in 1959, the total obligations of recipient Governments amounted to the equivalent of $US2,135,444, of which $US200,332 was met by the provision of lodging in kind. Payments towards those obligations amounted to $US1,683,328 as at 31 March 1960.

For 1960, a different method of assessment of Governments for local costs has been introduced. Economic and Social Council resolution 736 (XXVIII) provided that the contribution of each Government for the year 1960 towards the local costs of experts' services should be computed on the basis of a percentage of the total cost of expert services provided to that Government by the participating organizations under the Expanded Programme. For 1960, following the provisions of the resolution, ninety Governments have been assessed the equivalent in national currencies of $US2,035,373. Moreover, Governments are expected to provide lodging in kind for 51,267 man-days.

Utilization and currencies

In 1959, no currency in the Special Account was "not readily usable" under the definition in Council resolution 623 B III (XXII) of 9 August 1956. The uncommitted balances of some currencies exceeded one year's contribution, but were less than $US500,000, or exceeded $US500,000 but were less than one year's contribution. The Technical Assistance Board decided that, in 1960, the currency distribution of the available resources would be taken into account in the earmarking for the year.

(*c*) Administration

Technical Assistance Board field offices

During 1959, there were thirty-five resident representatives, three liaison officers, and five correspondents in the service of the Technical Assistance Board. The forty-three TAB offices covered some sixty countries and territories which received 94 per cent of the field programme. An acting resident representative was appointed for Guinea on the opening of a TAB office there in January 1960.

Administrative and operational services costs

At its session in June-July 1959, TAC resumed consideration of the question of the allocation of administrative and operational services costs between regular and Expanded Programme budgets. On its recommendation, the Council on 30 July 1959 adopted resolution 737 (XXVIII), which provided as an interim solution that allocations from the Special Account towards these expenditures of the participating organizations should be made in the form of lump sum amounts as follows: for 1960, the lump sum should not exceed the corresponding 1959 allocations; for 1961, the amount would be half way between the 1960 allocation and the equivalent of 12 per cent of the 1959 project costs including local costs assessments; and for 1962, the 12 per cent formula would apply fully. The Council also set forth the allocations for IAEA and recognized that the above system of allocation would apply with some measure of flexibility for the smaller agencies. The resolution further provided that any portion of funds allocated for administrative and operational services costs, but not required by a participating organization for that purpose, should be taken into account in establishing the programme planning share of the organization concerned. The Council decided to consider, at its session in July

1960, further financial arrangements for administrative and operational services costs.

2. United Nations programme of technical assistance

The technical assistance field programmes financed from both the regular and Expanded Programme funds amounted to $9,418,000 in 1959. While the Expanded Programme for 1960 remained approximately at the same level as for 1959, the General Assembly at its fourteenth session approved a modest increase in regular programme funds for 1960 for advisory services in the field of social welfare, the experimental programme of operational executive and administrative personnel (OPEX) and a small programme in narcotics control.

During the period under review, there was a marked increase in requests from Governments for the training of local personnel. As a result, the number of fellowships awarded in 1959 was 30 per cent higher than the number of awards issued under the 1958 programme. Expert assistance continued to be concentrated upon improving and strengthening existing services and institutions for economic and social development.

In Africa, country programmes of technical assistance were established for Guinea and the Republic of Togo and preparatory work was undertaken for similar action in other countries which were scheduled to attain independence in the near future. In Guinea, technical assistance, which started in the economic, financial and fiscal fields, was expanded into a comprehensive programme of economic survey involving the services of thirteen experts from the United Nations and the specialized agencies, which is being financed by the Special Fund. A preliminary survey in 1959 in the Republic of Togo was followed by the provision of expert services in fiscal and financial matters, statistics, transport and public administration, to which the Government was giving urgent attention. At the request of the Administering Authority, a similar survey was carried out in Somalia to determine its immediate needs for technical assistance upon attaining independence on 1 July 1960.

In other countries of Africa with existing United Nations country programmes, technical assistance continued to be rendered in several fields: in public administration, individual experts assisted in Morocco and Ghana, and a new Public Administration Institute was established in the Sudan in addition to the existing institutes in Ethiopia and Libya; expert assistance in economic development and statistics was given in Ghana, Libya, the Sudan and Tunisia, while the training course at United Nations Headquarters for African economists continued into its third year, with fourteen participants from ten countries (see also section A.2(*e*) above). Low-cost housing and planning experts were provided to Ghana, Liberia and Libya. Experts in community development were made available to Liberia, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia; a Community Development Study Tour, with participants from Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana and the Sudanese Republic, visited community development projects in Ghana, the Sudan, the Sudanese Republic and Uganda.

In countries of Asia and the Far East region, technical assistance efforts were concentrated in industry, natural resources development, public finance and administration, statistics, and basic services for economic and social development planning. In Burma and Indonesia, the programme of advisory services started in earlier years in industrialization, management and technical support services for small industries was reviewed in consultation with the Governments. The joint five-year programme of the United Nations and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of assistance to the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research (CISIR) was successfully concluded at the end of 1959. Plans for the establishment of a similar institute in Malaya were outlined by a United Nations adviser. A team of experts was organized to advise the Government of India on the utilization of indigenous materials in the place of certain imported materials used in the manufacturing industries. A United Nations industrial development survey mission is scheduled to visit Singapore in mid-1960 to advise on the potentialities for a possible expansion of the industrialization programme. Technical assistance for the development of the shipbuilding industry in the Philippines and Indonesia was continued, and a two-year training course in boat-building was planned for islands of the South Pacific Commission. In the development of natural resources, technical assistance was continued and is being reinforced to expedite the construction of the Gudu Barrage over the River Indus in Pakistan. The United Nations continued to assist in the co-ordination of bilateral programmes of assistance for the development of the Lower Mekong Basin in addition to its responsibility as Executing Agency for the Special Fund to carry out a survey of four tributaries of the river. By mid-1960, the project had the support of eleven countries whose contributions under their bilateral programmes reached the equivalent of $5.5 million. In preparation for the world census of population and agriculture, technical assistance was continued through the services of the United Nations/FAO advisory group on population, housing and agricultural census. Two working groups on sampling and capital formation statistics were also held in Bangkok. In response to a special request from the Government of Laos for increased assistance, plans have been made to provide expert personnel jointly with the specialized agencies to assist the Government in the formulation and implementation of a rural development programme. In the field of community development, an evaluation team was provided to assist the Government of India in its assessment of the national programme in community development. Expert assistance was continued in Afghanistan in the preparation of the country's second five-year plan and in Nepal in the formulation of basic development targets. In Iran, United Nations assistance in the establishment of a Clerical Training Centre which began in 1956 was completed. Over 800 students from government departments were given training at the Centre during the period 1956-1959.

Among the regional activities, mention should be made of three study tours which were organized for technical officers from Asia and the Far East region in collaboration with ECAFE: the first for geologists and mining engineers in Canada and the United States; the second for inland water transport specialists in the USSR; the third for building materials experts in Czechoslovakia, Denmark and the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Other regional projects include the organization of three zonal meetings of highways experts for the discussion and planning of international highways in the region; a seminar on management of public industrial enterprises and a conference on the organization and administration of social services.

In Europe, technical assistance was continued in Greece in the field of statistics and in Turkey in public administration, petroleum geology and refining, highway transport administration and traffic safety. The stress on fellowships continued in the programme in Yugoslavia, with some increase in requests for short-term experts in specialized fields of industrial development. Expert assistance in social casework was provided in France and Spain. The services of a short-term adviser in economic planning were also provided to the Government of Spain. Plans were made for organizing, in co-operation with FAO, a general economic survey of Cyprus.

Technical assistance in Latin American countries continued to be provided, with emphasis on economic programming, natural resources and industrial development. During the year under review, the services of advisory groups were provided, in collaboration with ECLA, to the Governments of Colombia and Cuba to assist in economic programming. A similar advisory group started operating in Bolivia in April 1960. A training course in development programming was organized with the assistance of ECLA for officials of the countries of the region. In addition, four intensive training courses in the same field were conducted in Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Cuba. Surveys carried out in Ecuador by a Water Resources Survey Group, provided by the United Nations and WMO, in collaboration with ECLA, have formed the basis for a plan to establish a wide network of meteorological stations for which an allocation has been made by the Special Fund. A similar survey covering the broad field of water development has been carried out in Venezuela by the Water Resources Survey Group. Surveys of pulp and paper industry in Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela were completed. These surveys were undertaken jointly by the United Nations and FAO in collaboration with ECLA. Technical assistance was continued at the Central American Research Institute for Industry (ICAITI) and a considerable expansion of its activities was planned for 1960-1964 with the aid of the Special Fund. The operations of the Advanced School of Public Administration (ESAPAC) established in 1954 to meet the needs of the five central American Governments continued to be supported with expert assistance. In 1959 the Government of Panama joined in the activities of the institution. Similarly, technical assistance was continued to the Regional Centre for Demographic Training and Research in Santiago, Chile. The Centre's teaching programme started in April 1958 and some nineteen fellows from various countries in Latin America have benefited yearly from the training course.

In the Middle East, there was a marked increase during the period under review in the technical assistance activities in Iraq, which were concentrated mainly on industrialization, and in Saudi Arabia, on town planning and public administration. Expert assistance in public administration, highway and railway transport, housing and building research and welfare of the blind, constituted the main features of the programme in the United Arab Republic (Egyptian Region). In Jordan, technical assistance continued in port and shipping organization, tanning and potash production. Israel requested experts in various specialized fields of economic and industrial development, and particularly in ceramics, glass, clay and statistics.

As in previous years, the United Nations continued to administer the field programmes of the International Telecommunication Union and the World Meteorological Organization during 1959. Following the decision taken by the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference at the end of 1959, the United Nations will transfer responsibility for the administration of the ITU field programme to that organization in the course of 1960.

A more detailed account of the 1959 technical assistance activities of the United Nations will be found in the Secretary-General's report on that subject to the Economic and Social Council at its thirtieth session. References to technical assistance projects will also be found in other sections of the present report.

3. Provision of operational and executive personnel (OPEX)

The progress of the experimental programme for the provision of operational and executive personnel (OPEX), authorized by General Assembly resolution 1256 (XIII) of 14 November 1958 was reviewed by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session. In a further and fuller progress report submitted to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, the Secretary-General stated that the existence of a widespread need for operational and executive assistance had been well demonstrated by the number and variety of requests received, and that no special difficulties had been encountered in the recruitment of well qualified and acceptable candidates. It was recognized, however, that the scope and duration of the experiment had not been sufficient to justify the drawing of final conclusions.

By resolution 1385 (XIV) of 26 November 1959, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to continue the programme for another year and to submit to the Council at its thirtieth session and the Assembly at its fifteenth session a further detailed report on the progress and results of the experiment, together with the comments of the recipient Governments on the working of the scheme generally and, in particular, on the progress made in the training of local personnel to take over the duties temporarily assigned to the OPEX officers.

Although it was recognized that the programme was being continued on an experimental basis and that the scope for further appointments was very small, the number of countries requesting OPEX assistance rose from thirty to thirty-nine and the number of requests increased from 106 to 176 between September 1959 and 1 June 1960. On the latter date, eighteen officers had already taken up their assignments. Four further appointments had been, or were in the process of being, finalized. Recruitment was in progress for thirteen posts. Comments received from the recipient Governments in regard to all OPEX officers whose assignments commenced before 1 January 1960 indicate that the experiment has proved a success.

C. SPECIAL FUND ACTIVITIES

1. The Special Fund

During the period under review, sixty-one new projects were approved by the Governing Council, so that the Special Fund's programme presently consists

of seventy-four projects, for which a total sum of $54.7 million has been allocated. Taking into account the contributions made to these projects by recipient Governments themselves, the total project costs exceed $135 million. Contributions pledged by Governments for the financial year 1960 had reached a total of $37.2 million as at 31 May 1960, an increase of $11.4 million over the total pledges for 1959.

(a) The development of the programme

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII) and with the policy decisions taken by the Governing Council at its first and second sessions, continued emphasis was placed on projects demonstrating the wealth-producing potential of unsurveyed natural resources in the less-developed countries, on training and research institutes, and on surveys likely to lead to early investments. At its fourth session (May 1960), the Governing Council approved in general the Managing Director's ideas favouring a gradual and cautious widening of the priorities established earlier by adopting a more flexible policy regarding certain new fields of work. This will enable the Special Fund to provide assistance in the secondary education field, for example in setting up certain teacher-training institutions in selected fields, in countries where the level of secondary education is so low that it presents a major impediment to economic development. Similarly, the Fund may assist the setting up of institutions of applied industrial research and management-training institutions.

At the recommendation of the Managing Director, the Governing Council at its third session (December 1959) approved thirty-one new projects, requiring an allocation of $23.7 million. At its fourth session (May 1960), a further thirty projects were authorized, for which an allocation of $22.8 million was approved. Together with the first programme of thirteen projects approved in May 1959, the total Special Fund allocation for the seventy-four projects approved so far amounts, as stated earlier, to $54.7 million; the average duration of a project is 3.6 years.

The approved programmes included forty-five projects concerned with surveys and feasibility studies (water, irrigation and power surveys; agriculture, livestock and soil surveys; mineral and geological surveys; meteorology; and general surveys), twenty-three projects in the fields of technical education and vocational training, and six projects aiming at the establishment of industrial research institutes.

Of the total amount allocated, 12.5 per cent was for assistance to countries in Africa (10 projects), 24.4 per cent for the Americas (24 projects), 37.7 per cent for Asia and the Far East (22 projects), 4.9 per cent for Europe (4 projects), 15.9 per cent for the Middle East (13 projects), and 4.6 per cent for an inter-regional project (Desert Locust Survey).

In preparing his programme recommendations, the Managing Director sought the advice of the Consultative Board established in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII), and obtained the co-operation of the United Nations and the specialized agencies which also carry a major responsibility for the implementation of approved projects by acting as executing agencies (see below). Thus, the United Nations has been designated as Executing Agency for ten projects (for which a total allocation of $9.1 million was authorized), the ILO for nine projects ($6.8 million), FAO for twenty-eight projects ($16.5 million), UNESCO for twelve projects ($13.5 million), WHO for two projects ($800,000), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for six projects ($3.2 million), ICAO for two projects ($2.4 million), ITU for one project ($300,000), and WMO for four projects ($2.1 million).

(b) Finances

Contributions pledged to the Special Fund for 1959 by sixty-eight Governments totalled $25,814,817; as at 31 May 1960, payments amounting to $23,642,365 had been received. For the year 1960, contributions pledged by seventy-three Governments amounted to the equivalent of $37,279,031 as at 31 May 1960. The Governing Council expressed the hope that the level of contributions for 1961 would be significantly increased. It drew attention to the hope expressed by the Economic and Social Council (resolution 752 (XXIX)) that additional funds would be made available to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund, to permit a substantial increase of assistance to newly independent States, while fully maintaining and increasing assistance given to other regions.

At its third session, the Governing Council, after approving the allocations required for the programme recommended by the Managing Director, authorized him, until further notice, to increase the total allocation to any project if necessary, at his discretion, by not more than 15 per cent. It also approved a preparatory allocation of $250,000 for 1960 to be used in assisting Governments at their request in preparing sound projects for consideration by the Special Fund, and approved total budget estimates of $696,100 for 1960.

At its fourth session, the Governing Council asked the Managing Director to continue the study of the question of earmarkings and that of establishing a reserve fund and to report to the Council at its sixth session in 1961.

(c) Implementation of approved projects

The implementation of approved projects rests on two sets of agreements which constitute the basic legal framework for the execution of all Special Fund projects: (1) basic agreements governing the relations between Governments and the Special Fund (see also chapter IV, section 8); and (2) standard agreements between the Special Fund and the executing agencies. By 4 May 1960, twenty-eight Governments had signed such basic agreements. Standard agreements with the United Nations and the specialized agencies concerned had been signed, or were ready to be signed upon approval by the governing bodies of those agencies.

In addition to these general agreements, detailed arrangements governing the implementation of each project are laid down in a Plan of Operation, a tripartite agreement between the Government(s) concerned, the Special Fund and the executing agency. By 4 May 1960, Plans of Operation had been completed and signed for twenty-one of the forty-four projects approved during 1959, while negotiations in respect of the remaining projects were well-advanced.

2. United Nations execution of Special Fund projects

The United Nations was designated as the Executing Agency by the Special Fund for ten of the projects approved by the Governing Council as of May 1960. In executing these projects the existing operational and substantive facilities and services of the United Nations are being used and co-ordinated. The projects call for assistance for periods ranging from one to five years; their total costs were estimated at about $18 million, approximately half of which was to be contributed by the Special Fund and the remainder by the Governments concerned. These projects, involving assistance to Governments in Africa, Latin America and Asia and the Far East, include two regional or intergovernmental projects.

Most of these projects are concerned with natural resources. Four projects approved for Chile, Pakistan, Uganda (United Kingdom) and Viet-Nam are related to geological and mineral investigations designed to provide information on the potentialities of such resources to enable their development by attracting investment capital. Three other projects are related to water resource development: one project in China (Taiwan) provides technical advisory services and equipment for that Government's planning and research in hydrology, one in India provides equipment to assist the Government in a comprehensive programme of river basin investigations, and one regional project provides surveys related to development of irrigation facilities for agriculture and utilization of water for power on four tributaries of the Lower Mekong River Basin situated in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam. The project in Guinea provides technical advisers for a comprehensive economic survey on the development of the existing and potential resources of the country. Two projects relate to industrial operational research: one in Indonesia will assist in the development and utilization of indigenous building materials, the other provides assistance to the Central American Research Institute for Industry, a regional agency of the Governments of El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras and Guatemala, in order to permit the organization to expand its research services to industry and Governments in Central America for industrial and resource development.

D. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

In mid-1960, UNICEF aid was being given to almost 400 child health and nutrition projects in over one hundred countries and territories. Included were 35 countries and territories in the Americas, 32 in Africa, 20 in Asia and 13 in the Eastern Mediterranean. Some 55 million children and expectant and nursing mothers were benefiting from the principal large-scale disease control campaigns and supplementary feeding programmes assisted by UNICEF.

UNICEF income from all sources in 1959 amounted to the equivalent of $23.8 million. Since 1954, the average increase in UNICEF income has amounted to over $1.7 million annually. The increase in 1959 over 1958, however, was less than half the five-year average. The number of Governments which contributed to UNICEF in 1959 was eighty-seven, the same as in the preceding year.

The UNICEF Executive Board approved allocations in 1959 totalling $28.2 million. For each dollar allocated by UNICEF in 1959, the assisted Governments spent, or committed themselves to spend, an average of $2.46. Allocations in 1959 exceeded income by $4.4 million. This was made possible by drawing on unused balances of previous allocations and uncommitted general resources accumulated in previous years. In 1960, allocations requests were expected to be in the neighborhood of $29 million. To meet these requests, it would be necessary in 1960 to use all the funds available for allocation with no reserves available at the end of the year.

One of the major preoccupations of the Executive Board at its session in March 1960 was with the responsibilities of UNICEF in connexion with the Declaration of the Rights of the Child adopted by the General Assembly on 20 November 1959 (resolution 1386 (XIV)). The Board drew up a statement setting forth its views on these responsibilities and on the need for further resources to help in their fulfilment.

During the course of 1959, the Board reviewed in detail its assistance policies in four categories of aid—the distribution of milk, the processing of local milk, the development of other protein-rich foods for children, and malaria eradication campaigns. In addition, in March 1960, the Board discussed at some length the direction of UNICEF assistance generally in relation to the needs of children in developing countries.

While there was general recognition of the achievements of international co-operation organized through UNICEF in encouraging and stimulating national efforts on behalf of children, the Board's major interest was in examining how the resources at the disposal of UNICEF might be directed towards even more effective results in the future. The Board was concerned about the large disparity existing between the number of children in need and those reached by UNICEF-aided programmes. The growing needs in the future, owing to increases in child population, rapid urbanization, and the emergence of new States also occasioned considerable concern.

The Board agreed on the necessity for increased emphasis on aid for the training of national personnel. It decided on a comprehensive survey of possibilities to increase the effectiveness of its aid in this field. The Board also agreed on the desirability of finding more ways for UNICEF to help the least developed countries and those going through difficult transitional stages, particularly the new and emerging States of Africa. In this connexion, the Board agreed on more flexibility in the interpretation of its local matching policy; on allowing the Executive Director to bring forward projects providing for UNICEF assumption of new types of local costs in certain urgent situations, and on examination of the policy of local costs at its next main session; and on additional aid to Governments in preparing project requests. The Board also revised its allocation procedures in order to put available resources to faster use, a change which would take effect progressively over the next several years.

In order to help Board members better to consider the future orientation and scope of UNICEF activities at its June 1961 session, the Board agreed that an analysis regarding a survey of children's needs should be undertaken by the Executive Director. The Executive Board requested the Executive Director to consult

beneficiary countries and the technical agencies concerned so as to ascertain the priority needs of the children of these countries and identify the fields in which UNICEF might assist in order to contribute to the greatest possible extent to their present and future welfare. He was to take into account any views which other participating countries might wish to offer on these questions. In submitting his findings to the Board at its session in June 1961, the Executive Director was also requested to advise on the desirability and methods of any wider survey into the basic needs of children.

E. WORLD REFUGEE YEAR

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 1390 (XIV), in which, "noting with appreciation the support that has already been given to the World Refugee Year by Governments, non-governmental organizations and the general public, as well as the efforts of the Secretary-General in this endeavour", the Assembly urged Members of the United Nations and of the specialized agencies, in accordance with the national wishes and needs of each country and in the humanitarian spirit of the World Refugee Year, to continue to carry out its aims: (1) to focus interest on the refugee problem; (2) to encourage additional financial contributions for international assistance to refugees; and (3) to encourage additional opportunities for permanent refugee solutions. The Assembly also asked the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to assist in the promotion of the Year. This resolution, which had been submitted by nine Members, was adopted by the Assembly on 20 November 1959 by 63 votes to 9, with 5 abstentions.

During the debates on the draft resolution in the Third Committee, many delegations described the measures being taken in their countries to support the Year, by the Government, by special national committees established for the purpose and by the general public. These activities were also mentioned at the meeting of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole Assembly held on 10 December 1959, at which pledges to the two United Nations refugee programmes were announced. At this meeting, the total of pledges and contributions specifically in support of the World Refugee Year totalled nearly $7 million.

In the course of the Year, the United Nations staff which has been assembled to assist the Secretary-General in carrying out his responsibilities with regard to the World Refugee Year continued to supply information on refugee problems primarily to Governments, national committees and voluntary agencies and to serve as a point of co-ordination.

At the beginning of the World Refugee Year, June 1959, fifty-four Governments were participating in the Year—that is, they had indicated their intention to do something special in support of this endeavour. By June 1960, the number of participants had risen to eighty-nine countries and territories. As anticipated, participation has taken a number of different forms, including, but not limited to, campaigns of public information, the ratification of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, the liberalization of immigration legislation (including, especially, admission of the handicapped) and the raising of additional funds from both the public and private sectors.

As action with respect to these various measures of assistance is still continuing, it is not possible as yet to report with any degree of accuracy the results that have been obtained. It is clear that, in a general way, the World Refugee Year can be characterized as a success, inasmuch as it has certainly succeeded in drawing much needed additional attention to the world's refugee problems and has been the instrumentality for the supply of the funds and immigration opportunities needed to solve at least some of them. On the other hand, while it was never expected that the Year would solve all refugee problems, it is by no means certain that even the most urgent needs of refugees will be met through the efforts now being undertaken. A separate report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session on the results of the World Refugee Year will be submitted by the Secretary-General as soon as the information is available.

F. OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

During the period under review, the Office of the High Commissioner expanded its current activities of international protection and promotion of permanent solutions. At the end of 1959, the total number of refugees firmly settled since 1955 under UNHCR programmes was approximately 38,500. In addition, a considerable number of refugees achieved integration in those countries where there were no or only small UNHCR programmes.

On the occasion of World Refugee Year, a minimum target of $12 million for 1960 was set for the current UNHCR programmes. This special target for 1960 will enable the Office to provide assistance on a larger scale to non-settled, particularly handicapped, refugees living outside camps. The tentative target of $6 million has been set for the current UNHCR programmes for 1961. Priority has continued to be given to the Far Eastern Programme and the Programme for Camp Clearance.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1286 (XIII), the programme for assistance to refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia was continued in close co-operation with the Governments of the two countries, the League of Red Cross Societies and the national Red Crescent Societies. The operation has now lost its original emergency character.

As a result of the good offices entrusted to the High Commissioner in General Assembly resolution 1167 (XII), a certain number of contributions for assistance to Chinese refugees in Hong Kong have been channelled through the High Commissioner's Office. Contributions have also been offered to the Office, as a result of General Assembly resolution 1388 (XIV), for other refugees who do not come within the competence of the United Nations.

Another feature of UNHCR's activities during the period is an increase in resettlement opportunities outside Europe, in particular for handicapped refugees. Many Governments have liberalized their criteria for admission of refugees to their respective countries as a contribution towards World Refugee Year, partly through continuing to approve sponsorships under community auspices and partly through the development

of government schemes, including, for the first time, schemes for the handicapped.

Fund-raising and public information activities have been expanded particularly in connexion with World Refugee Year, as is shown, *inter alia*, by the preliminary results of the joint UNHCR/UNRWA Stamp Plan.

International protection

The Office of the High Commissioner has taken advantage of the favourable atmosphere created by World Refugee Year to intensify its protection activities in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1284 (XIII).

During 1959, some 28,500 persons were recognized as refugees in countries where eligibility procedures have been established to determine whether they came within the mandate of the UNHCR and/or under the scope of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Of these, 7,000 were newly-arrived refugees.

The Office has continued to encourage States to accede to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees. Yugoslavia ratified it on 15 December 1959 and Greece on 5 April 1960, and the Government of New Zealand has approved accession to the Convention. When its instrument of ratification has been deposited, twenty-five States in all will have become parties to the Convention. In many other countries the procedure for ratification is in an advanced stage.

France was the sixth State to ratify, on 3 March 1960, the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. The Convention came into force in France, Denmark, Israel, Norway, the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia on 6 June 1960. Belgium has subsequenty ratified the Convention, which will come into force in that country on 27 August 1960.

The 1957 Agreement relating to Refugee Seamen has now been ratified by seven of the eight participating Governments, those of Belgium, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Morocco and Monaco have acceded, and Italy has announced its intention of acceding, to the Agreement. Only the ratification of Germany, one of the eight original signatories, is needed to bring it into force. A number of Governments are already applying the principles of the Agreement in advance of its entry into force.

There were further ratifications of other intergovernmental instruments indirectly affecting the position of refugees in that they include provisions for their benefit or a protocol containing such provisions. The instruments concerned include the 1956 Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance, the 1952 Universal Copyright Convention, the 1957 Convention on the Nationality of Married Women, and the European Convention on Extradition.

UNHCR has continued to co-operate closely with the Council of Europe in seeking to facilitate travel for refugees by encouraging accessions to the European Agreement on the Abolition of Visas for Refugees, and by the conclusion of bilateral agreements for the waiving of the requirement of visas. The European Agreement has been ratified by Belgium and France and signed, subject to ratification, by the Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. A third ratification is necessary to bring the Agreement into force. A bilateral agreement between France and Switzerland to facilitate refugee travel was signed on 12 April 1960. The Council of the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation adopted on 9 May 1960 a Recommendation on administrative practices with regard to refugees moving from one member country to another for employment.

The Office of the High Commissioner has continued to advise Governments on provisions to be included in national legislation for the benefit of refugees. Further progress has been made in this respect, particularly with regard to the right to work and to social security benefits, which are of major importance to assist refugees in consolidating their economic and social position.

The Office has also continued to make intensive efforts to secure adequate compensation for refugees who were persecuted under the National Socialist régime. Negotiations have been taking place for some considerable time between UNCHR and the German authorities concerning the indemnification of those refugees persecuted for reasons of their nationality who have not received adequate compensation under the Federal Indemnification Law. As a result, the German Federal Government has expressed its intention of establishing a special fund for the benefit of these persons.

Voluntary repatriation

The Office of the High Commissioner, in accordance with the terms of its Statute and General Assembly resolution 925 (X), continues to apply due safeguards with regard to voluntary repatriation as well as to other permanent solutions for refugees. In accordance with usual practice, a representative of the High Commissioner accompanies the repatriation mission in the country concerned in the capacity of an impartial observer to see that no undue influence is exercised on the refugee from any side.

According to information received by the Office, which only concerns a limited number of countries, over 2,000 refugees returned to their country of origin in the course of 1959.

On the whole, the repatriation of a refugee is paid for by the Government of his country of origin. Governments of certain countries have often contributed to transportation costs. UNCHR has been in a position to cover travel costs for voluntary repatriation in a limited number of cases where these costs could not be met from any other sources.

Resettlement

The High Commissioner's Office, in co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, has continued to promote resettlement of refugees, always with the objective of helping them as far as possible to gain admission to countries of their choice.

Refugee emigration in 1959 and 1960 was furthered by the spirit of international solidarity encouraged by World Refugee Year which resulted, in particular, in increased resettlement opportunities for handicapped refugees. Schemes on their behalf have proved successful enough to encourage Governments which have admitted them to take additional numbers. As a result, special measures have been introduced in many countries for the admission of the handicapped.

At its second session, held in October, 1959, the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme agreed on a number of recommendations to Governments concerning the resettlement of refugees.

These included the liberalization of occupational criteria, the extension of age-limits for refugees, the relaxation of health criteria for relatives of refugees already admitted, the admission of more handicapped refugees, the full application of the principle of family migration, and the possibility of increased contributions towards transportation costs of refugees. In many countries, these recommendations were implemented in varying degrees, particularly on the occasion of World Refugee Year.

During the year 1959, some 35,000 refugees within the mandate of UNHCR were moved to other countries for resettlement with the assistance of ICEM. The majority were admitted to Australia, Canada, Israel and the United States. Over 1,000 refugees were resettled in European countries.

UNHCR current programmes for material assistance

The Office of the High Commissioner has carried on projects initiated under the former United Nations Refugee Fund and implemented a series of current UNHCR programmes for 1959 for which the Executive Committee had fixed a minimum target of $4.7 million. The results of the current UNHCR programmes, combined with the effects of voluntary repatriation, resettlement and various forms of spontaneous integration, have resulted in a reduction of the number of non-settled refugees in Europe and elsewhere who come within the scope of the current UNHCR programmes to approximately 120,000, including over 21,000 refugees still in camps and an estimated 100,000 non-settled refugees living outside camps in Europe, the Middle East and the Far East.

During 1959, the total number of refugees within the mandate of UNHCR living in camps decreased from 31,000 to 21,000. The Office aims at concluding before the end of 1960 the financial arrangements which should enable all camp inmates coming within the scope of the programme to establish themselves outside camps in the course of 1961 or a few months later.

Under the Far Eastern Programme, which is being carried out jointly by the High Commissioner's Office and ICEM, 1,519 refugees of European origin were transported to countries of permanent asylum in 1959. An estimated 7,800 of these refugees were still in China awaiting resettlement under this programme at the end of 1959.

The Office also began implementing the current UNHCR programmes for 1960, for which the Executive Committee approved projects up to $9.5 million out of a total target fixed at $12 million on the occasion of World Refugee Year.

At its third session in April 1960, the Executive Committee approved the following breakdown:

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Camp Clearance Programme[a]	3,460,000
Far Eastern Programme	1,230,000
Programme for non-settled refugees living outside camps	4,380,000
Programme for new refugees in Greece	280,000
Legal assistance	90,000
Emergency Account for individual cases	60,000
	9,500,000

[a] Includes $840,000 for the fund for special hardship cases.

Priority has again been given to the Far Eastern Programme, the Camp Clearance Programme and the programme for new refugees in Greece. At the same time the Executive Committee sought to take advantage of World Refugee Year by making a large allocation for the non-settled refugees living outside camps, in particular for the handicapped.

The Committee set the over-all target for the 1961 programmes at $6 million from both governmental and other sources. Within this amount, $5.2 million was designed for material assistance programmes, with a major allocation for non-settled refugees in Greece and Turkey and $120,000 for legal assistance programmes.

Refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1286 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, a joint relief programme for refugees from Algeria in Morocco and Tunisia was carried out from February 1959 onwards with the League of Red Cross Societies. The programme also benefited from the generous co-operation and assistance of the Moroccan and Tunisian authorities and the Red Crescent societies in both countries.

At the beginning of the operation, food rations were being supplied to approximately 180,000 refugees in both countries. This number has since increased to over 200,000 refugees. The basic relief operation included the setting up of sixty food distribution points, thirty-seven in Tunisia and twenty-three in Morocco. Blankets, clothing and tents were also distributed to the refugees.

In October 1959, a supplementary food programme was introduced, under which forty-one milk stations were set up in Morocco and fifty-one in Tunisia to provide milk for children. The supplementary programme also includes a number of fixed dispensaries and mobile clinics to supplement the health services placed at the disposal of refugees by the Governments of Morocco and Tunisia. These Governments are also providing educational facilities for refugee children.

Between 1 February 1959 and 30 April 1960, the High Commissioner's Office received contributions in a total amount of $2,889,942, of which $235,741 were contributions in kind. During the same period, the League of Red Cross Societies received contributions in cash and kind in an amount of over $7 million.

Hungarian refugees

In the course of 1959, the number of Hungarian refugees still in Austria decreased from 14,900 to 9,600, of whom 2,216 were still in camps on 31 December 1959. On 1 May 1960, only 1,530 remained in camps. During 1959, 5,500 refugees were resettled from Austria and during the first quarter of 1960, a further 200; 3,900 refugees wish to establish themselves in Austria and are in need of assistance under the UNHCR programme for Hungarian refugees in Austria.

At the end of 1959, 5,980 Hungarian refugees had benefited from the UNCHR programme, 2,126 of whom are firmly settled. By 31 December 1959, permanent solutions projects in a total amount of $3,952,424 had been put into effect by UNHCR. Further projects in an amount of $410,000 will be put into effect in the course of 1960.

Chinese refugees in Hong Kong

The High Commissioner was authorized by General Assembly resolution 1167 (XII) to lend his good offices to encourage arrangements for contributions to assist Chinese refugees in Hong Kong. During 1959 and the first four months of 1960, a total amount of $322,062 was paid, pledged or promised for Chinese refugees directly to the High Commissioner's Office. An amount of $82,315 was contributed by Governments and $239,747 from private sources. World Refugee Year campaigns stimulated further interest in the fate of these refugees and considerable funds were transmitted direct to the Hong Kong authorities from Governments, World Refugee Year national committees and other sources.

G. QUESTIONS OF CO-ORDINATION AND RELATIONS WITH SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

The Secretariat has, as in the past, endeavoured to ensure the fullest co-ordination of its work with that of the specialized agencies and IAEA. It has co-operated with them and secured their co-operation—largely through bilateral and informal procedures—on a wide range of problems of common concern. Much of the material placed by the Secretariat this year before the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly has been the subject of some form of inter-agency consultation.

The Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, which provides the framework for co-ordination and co-operation among the United Nations organizations, met twice this year. It gave special attention to questions relating to the expansion of international aid and development programmes with reference particularly to the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the Special Fund, the International Development Association and the opportunities for international co-operation on behalf of newly independent States. It underlined the advantages of development programmes being undertaken as far as possible through multilateral channels, and in particular through institutions of which both donor and receiving countries are members. The Committee endeavoured to give full assistance to the Council's Committee on Programme Appraisals. It found itself in broad agreement with the general conclusions of the consolidated report on the programme appraisals (see section H. below), and expressed the view that these conclusions would be most helpful for improving co-ordination.

The Committee considered, from the point of view of co-ordination, the activities of different organizations, particularly in the fields of atomic energy, outer space, industrialization, economic projections and oceanography.

Much thought was given to the Committee's own procedures and machinery, which was considerably pruned. The scope of the annual inter-agency meeting on international social programmes has been enlarged to cover "social and related economic programmes," not least of which is the study on "balanced economic and social development" for the next World Social Report.

As regards atomic energy, the ACC considered that, since no more than two or three organizations were usually concerned in a given question, bilateral or trilateral consultations would generally produce the most effective results. However, such consultations will continue to be supplemented by periodic general reviews addressed to the adequacy and balance of the over-all international effort to promote the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

While it would have been premature for the Committee to work out co-ordination procedures for activities in the field of outer space until the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space had been convened, a careful statement regarding the respective interests and projected activities of the different agencies was prepared with a view to laying the ground-work for co-ordinated arrangements. The ACC also stressed the importance it attaches to all of the United Nations organizations playing an appropriate role in the proposed scientific conference.

The Committee's decisions reflected the new impetus given to the work on industrialization and economic projections by important decisions on these subjects taken by the policy-making organs during the past year. In connexion with the Economic and Social Council's creation of a Committee for Industrial Development, the ACC has arranged for more systematic inter-agency consultations in this area; consultations were also arranged for purposes of co-ordination in the field of oceanography and on the technique of projections of commodity supply and demand as well as on the broad range of projections relating to economic development.

H. FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME APPRAISAL

The Secretary-General's report on the scope, trend and costs of the programmes of the United Nations in the economic, social and human rights fields for 1959 to 1964 was examined by the Economic and Social Council at its twenty-eighth session. The Secretary-General was authorized, by resolution 743 D (XXVIII), after making such changes as might seem advisable in the light of comments made in the debates and the resolutions adopted during the twenty-eighth session of the Council, to submit a revised report to the Council's Committee on Programme Appraisals by 1 December 1959. The United Nations programme appraisal, thus revised, was submitted to the Committee in December 1959.

In addition to the United Nations appraisal, the Committee had before it the separate appraisals of the programmes of the ILO, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WMO and IAEA. On the basis of these appraisals, the Committee proceeded to prepare for the thirtieth session of the Council a consolidated report on the scope, trend and costs of the programmes as a whole for the years 1959-1964, as requested in Council resolution 665 C (XXIV), 694 D (XXVI) and 743 D (XXVIII).

The consolidated report opens with a brief survey of basic economic and social needs and problems, and of the opportunities for international action, stressing the areas in which such action can prove most effective. The report then describes, in broad outline, the programmes of the United Nations organizations in each of these areas, and indicates the likely developments in

these programmes during the next five years, as set forth in the seven individual appraisals. These activities are then evaluated in their totality, attention being drawn to the major long-term shifts in emphasis—from protection to development; from research to operations; and from a concentration of activities at Headquarters to regional decentralization. The report closes with a section devoted to ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of international action; budgetary, manpower and co-ordination questions, as well as the relationship between programmes and needs, are covered in this concluding part of the report.

Chapter III

QUESTIONS CONCERNING TRUSTEESHIP AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

A. TRUST TERRITORIES

1. Operation of the International Trusteeship System

(*a*) General review

Significant progress was made towards the attainment of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System. Two Trust Territories, both formerly under French administration, achieved independence, while a third, under Italian administration, was scheduled to do so on 1 July 1960. The Republic of Cameroun proclaimed its independence on 1 January 1960, and the Republic of Togo on 27 April 1960. In conformity with a request of the Government of Somalia, in agreement with the Government of Italy as the Administering Authority concerned and with the approval of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the date for the attainment of independence for Somalia was advanced from 2 December to 1 July 1960.

In the near future, the peoples of the Cameroons under British administration and of Western Samoa under New Zealand administration are to express their wishes regarding their future status. Plebiscites are to be held in the former Territory sometime between 30 September 1960 and March 1961, and in the latter about May 1961. Constitutional and other important developments in the two Trust Territories of Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika have also paved the way for the final stages of their progress towards the attainment of the objectives of the International Trusteeship System. The basic elements of local government are being progressively extended in the Trust Territories of New Guinea and the Pacific Islands, while the future of the indigenous people of Nauru is receiving increasing study.

During the period under review, the Tusteeship Council held four sessions—its twenty-fourth from 2 June to 6 August 1959, its tenth special session on 2 and 14 December 1959, its twenty-fifth session from 25 January to 8 February 1960 and its twenty-sixth session, which, because of the large volume of work, opened on 14 April 1960 following suspension by the Council of rule 1 of its rules of procedure, and which was continuing at the end of the period under review.

At these sessions, the Council examined conditions in the Trust Territories in the light of the annual reports of the Administering Authorities and of the reports of the relevant visiting missions.

Two missions, one of which visited Western Samoa and the other the remaining Pacific Trust Territories in the spring of 1959, reported to the Council at its twenty-fourth session. At its twenty-fifth session, the Council arranged for the dispatch of a visiting mission to Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika in conformity with the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly. The Mission was composed of representatives of New Zealand, Paraguay, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America, whose representative was elected chairman. It visited Ruanda-Urundi from 2 March to 1 April and Tanganyika from 1 to 22 April 1960 and reported to the Council at its twenty-sixth session.

The Council also examined petitions concerning conditions in the Territories and considered such other questions as administrative unions affecting Trust Territories, revision of the Questionnaire relating to Tanganyika, the attainment of self-government or independence by Trust Territories, the effects of the European Economic Community on the development of certain Trust Territories, offers of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Trust Territories and the dissemination of information on the United Nations and on the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories.

In the course of its review of the operation of the Trusteeship System during its fourteenth session, the General Assembly noted that dates for the attainment of independence of Togo and Somalia had been agreed upon by the Governments of those two Territories and the Administering Authorities concerned and recommended that on the attainment of independence, Togo and Somalia be admitted to membership in the United Nations. It also gave attention to the question of the economic assistance which may be requested by the Government of Togo and to the question of the delimitation of the frontier between Somalia and Ethiopia.

The Assembly also discussed the future of the Cameroons under British administration. After examining the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner on the plebiscite held in the Northern Cameroons in November 1959, it recommended that a further plebiscite under United Nations supervision be organized in the Northern Cameroons between 30 September 1960 and March 1961, the same period during which it had decided that a plebiscite be held in the Southern Cameroons and that in both plebiscites the people should be asked: (*a*) if they wished to achieve independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria; (*b*) if they wished to achieve independence by joining the independent Republic of the Cameroons.

Concerning the political reforms envisaged for Ruanda-Urundi by the Administering Authority, the General Assembly requested the Trusteeship Council to consider them and report to the Assembly at its fifteenth session. It asked the Council to dispatch its Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa early in 1960 so that the Mission might report to the Council at its twenty-sixth session.

In formulating the Mission's terms of reference the Council was asked to bear in mind another resolution adopted by the Assembly regarding the formulation of plans and targets for the attainment of self-government or independence by Trust Territories. In this resolution (1413 (XIV)), the Assembly requested the Administering Authorities concerned to propose time-tables and targets for the attainment of independence by Ruanda-Urundi and Tanganyika in the near future. It also invited the Administering Authorities of the remaining Trust Territories to formulate early successive intermediate targets and dates in the fields of political, economic, social and educational development so as to create, as soon as possible, favourable conditions for the attainment of self-government or independence.

With regard to the dissemination of information on the United Nations and on the International Trusteeship System in Trust Territories, the Assembly in resolution 1410 (XIV) requested the Secretary-General to initiate discussions with the Administering Authorities concerned with a view to establishing, during 1960, in at least some of the larger Territories, such as Tanganyika, Ruanda-Urundi and New Guinea, United Nations information centres in which the responsible positions would be occupied preferably by indigenous inhabitants of the Territories concerned. It once again invited the Administering Authorities to take all necessary measures to ensure that scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States might be utilized by inhabitants of Trust Territories and to render every assistance, particularly with regard to facilitating their travel formalities, to those persons who have applied for or have been granted scholarships or fellowships. It also requested all Administering Authorities which have not done so to give the fullest publicity in the Trust Territories under their administration to all offers of study and training facilities made by Member States of the United Nations (resolution 1411 (XIV) of 5 December 1959).

Noting that there are serious shortages of qualified civilian and technical personnel in all Trust Territories, the General Assembly in resolution 1412 (XIV) urged the Administering Authorities to take expeditious measures on a planned basis aimed at the rapid development of indigenous civil and technical cadres and for the replacement of expatriate personnel by local officers. It drew the attention of the Administering Authorities to the facilities provided by the United Nations for training in administration and related functions and requested them to make fuller use of these facilities. Considering that it would be necessary and normal for the international community to continue to show special concern for the former Trust Territories, the General Assembly in resolution 1414 (XIV) invited the Economic and Social Council to make a study of all opportunities for international co-operation which could be of interest to the former Trust Territories which have become independent, within the spheres and in the framework of programmes of international assistance. In another resolution (1415 (XIV)), the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies concerned to give urgent and sympathetic consideration to all requests which they might receive to provide Territories emerging from a trust status or newly independent States with: (1) such high-level technical experts as they might desire; (2) all other forms of technical aid required by the special circumstances in which they have acceded to independence (see also chapter II, under *Economic development of under-developed countries*).

(*b*) Question of the composition of the Trusteeship Council

During its fourteenth session, the General Assembly had on its agenda the election, in accordance with Article 86, paragraph 1 c, of the Charter, of two non-permanent members of the Trusteeship Council, to fill the regular vacancies in that body. The question of the Council's future composition was raised in view of the fact that two of its members which administered Trust Territories would cease to have administering responsibilities during 1960. With the achievement of independence by the Trust Territories of the Cameroons and Togoland under French administration on 1 January and 27 April 1960, respectively, France would cease to be an administering member but would remain as a permanent member of the Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 86, paragraph 1 b of the Charter, by virtue of being one of the five permanent members of the Security Council. Consequently, the question was raised as to what steps should be taken to maintain the principle of parity after 27 April 1960. Moreover, a further modification in the Council's composition would be required when, with the attainment of independence by the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration, on 1 July 1960, Italy would cease to exercise administrative responsibility.

During the consideration of this question, a draft resolution was submitted by Tunisia, which provided, *inter alia,* that, in the absence of voluntary resignations, the Council should proceed, by drawing lots on 27 April and 1 July 1960, respectively, to designate the elected countries which should cease to be members of the Council. The draft resolution also called for the consideration of the whole question of membership of the Trusteeship Council at the Assembly's fifteenth session.

Another draft resolution, submitted by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics provided, *inter alia,* that the Assembly should elect two members of the Trusteeship Council at the fourteenth session in accordance with Article 86 of the Charter and that the Assembly would resume its fourteenth session on 28 April 1960 with a view to taking a decision on the change in the composition of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with Article 86, paragraph 1 c, of the Charter, in connexion with the reduction in the number of Members of the United Nations administering Trust Territories.

Both these draft resolutions failed to obtain the required two-thirds majority and were therefore not adopted. A USSR proposal that the Assembly should decide, in accordance with rule 7 of its rules of procedure, to convene on 28 April 1960 a special session for deciding the question of changing the composition of the Trusteeship Council in accordance with Article 86, paragraph 1 c, of the Charter and to conduct at that

session the election of two members of the Council in accordance with Article 86, was also rejected.

With the election of Bolivia and India as members, the Trusteeship Council as at 1 January 1960 was composed as follows: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Burma, China, France, India, Italy, New Zealand, the United Arab Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

(c) Review of procedures regarding petitions

At its twenty-sixth session, the Council decided to continue to apply for a further period of one year the procedure laid down in its resolution 1713 (XX) of 8 July 1957 concerning the determination of the provisional classification of communications received by the Council.

2. Conditions in the Trust Territories

(a) Trust Territories in West Africa

Togoland under French administration

At its twenty-fourth session, the Trusteeship Council heard statements from the representatives of the Administering Authority and from Mr. Paulin Freitas, Minister of State of the Togolese Government, concerning recent events in the Territory and, in particular, that the French Government had agreed to the proposal of the Government of Togo that the Territory should achieve independence on 27 April 1960, and that the Trusteeship Agreement of 13 December 1946 would therefore be terminated on that date.

The representative of the Administering Authority stated that the date had been selected unanimously by the Chamber of Deputies of Togo in a demonstration of unity between the Majority and the Opposition. His Government would have pleasure in sponsoring the admission of the new independent State to membership in the United Nations and would be happy to see it participating in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies. He pointed out, however, that Togo would still require economic assistance even when it achieved independence and he hoped that the programme of technical development prepared by the Togolese Government would be accepted and that assistance would also be provided, either from the contingency fund or from the specialized agencies, for the renewal of current programmes of technical assistance not included in the Togolese plan.

The Minister of State, after recalling the programme of constitutional development outlined to the General Assembly at its thirteenth session by Mr. Sylvanus Olympio, Prime Minister of Togo, said that the new Statute, negotiated between France and Togo, had been signed on 30 December 1958, and promulgated the following day. Under this Statute, three important laws had been enacted by the Chamber of Deputies, relating, respectively, to the *conseils de circonscription*, the reorganization of the municipal councils and the rural economy. Furthermore, the Government of Togo had given its attention to the training of administrative personnel and had established a school of public administration which trained young officials for posts of medium importance. Trainees would be sent to France to qualify for higher posts and a service had been established to draw up a progressive plan of Africanization of the administrative services. The Minister also referred to the requests for technical assistance submitted to the United Nations by the Togolese Government, which he urged should be given sympathetic consideration. He felt confident that the United Nations would maintain the interest it had always shown in the affairs of Togo and would continue to give advice and assistance to its erstwhile ward.

The Trusteeship Council, in its resolution 1950 (XXIV), took note with satisfaction of the statements made by the representative of the Administering Authority and by the Minister of State of the Togolese Government, in particular, of the setting of 27 April 1960 as the date for the proclamation of Togo's independence. It decided simply to include an outline of conditions in the Territory in its report to the Assembly.

The Assembly, at its fourteenth session in resolution 1416 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, reiterated its decision that on 27 April 1960 the Trusteeship Agreement for Togo should cease to be in force, and recommended that, upon the attainment of independence, Togo should be admitted to membership in the United Nations. Noting the requests for technical assistance, the General Assembly, in resolution 1417 (XIV) of the same date, trusted that the Administering Authority would continue to transmit without delay requests for assistance that might be made by the Government of Togo, and that the Secretary-General, the Special Fund, the Technical Assistance Board and the specialized agencies would give urgent and sympathetic consideration to these requests.

On 27 April 1960, the Republic of Togo was proclaimed an independent State (see also chapter I, section 5, *Admission of new Members*).

Cameroons under French administration

In view of the decision taken by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session on the future of the Cameroons under French administration, the Trusteeship Council merely took note of the annual report of the Administering Authority and adopted an outline of conditions in the Territory for inclusion in its report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session.

It will be recalled that during its thirteenth session the General Assembly resolved, in agreement with the Administering Authority, that on 1 January 1960, when the Territory became independent, the Trusteeship Agreement should cease to be in force. The General Assembly also expressed its confidence that, at the earliest possible date after the attainment of independence, elections would be held for the formation of a new assembly which should take decisions regarding the establishment, in their final form, of the institutions of the free and independent Cameroons, and recommended that, upon the attainment of independence on 1 January 1960, the Republic of the Cameroons should be admitted to membership of the United Nations.

On 1 January 1960, the Republic of Cameroun duly proclaimed its independence (see also chapter I, section 5, *Admission of new Members*).

Cameroons under British administration

In its resolution 1350 (XIII) of 13 March 1959, on the future of the Cameroons under British administra-

tion, the General Assembly recommended that the Administering Authority take steps to organize, under United Nations supervision, separate plebiscites in the Northern and Southern Cameroons in order to ascertain the wishes of the inhabitants concerning their future. At the plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons, to be held in November 1959, the people were to be asked whether they wished the Northern Cameroons to be part of the Northern Region of Nigeria, when the Federation of Nigeria became independent, or whether they were in favour of deciding the future of the Northern Cameroons at a later date. With regard to the plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons, to be held between the beginning of December 1959 and the end of April 1960, the General Assembly took no decisions concerning the alternative to be put to the voters or the qualifications for voting. Instead, it decided to consider these two questions at its fourteenth session and expressed the hope that all concerned in the Territory would endeavour to reach agreement on the subject before the opening of that session. The General Assembly appointed Mr. Djalal Abdoh as the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner to supervise the plebiscites, with the assistance of observers and staff appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with him.

When it took up the subject of the plebiscite to be held in the Southern Cameroons, the General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, found that no agreement had been reached concerning the alternatives to be put to the voters, or on their qualifications. It also learned of the desire that the plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons should be postponed. Statements were made in the Fourth Committee by the representative of the Administering Authority, by Mr. J. N. Foncha, Premier of the Southern Cameroons, by Mr. E. M. L. Endeley, Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly of the Southern Cameroons, and by two petitioners, Mr. Mbile, representing the Kamerun People's Party, and Mr. Ntumazah, representing One Kamerun. On 16 October 1959, the Assembly adopted resolution 1352 (XIV), in which it decided that the arrangements for the plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons should begin on 30 September 1960 and be concluded not later than March 1961 and recommended that the two questions to be put at the plebiscite should be: "(*a*) Do you wish to achieve independence by joining the independent Federation of Nigeria? (*b*) Do you wish to achieve independence by joining the independent Republic of the Cameroons?" It further recommended that only persons born in the Southern Cameroons or one of whose parents was born in the Southern Cameroons should vote in the plebiscite; and, finally, it recommended that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the Government of the Southern Cameroons, take steps to implement the separation of the administration of the Southern Cameroons from that of the Federation of Nigeria not later than 1 October 1960.

The plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons was held on 7 November 1959, and resulted in a majority in favour of deciding the future of the Northern Cameroons at a later date. The report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner was submitted to the Trusteeship Council at its tenth special session on 2 December 1959. The Council expressed its warm appreciation of the work of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and his staff and forwarded the report to the General Assembly.

Following its examination of the report, the General Assembly adopted on 12 December 1959 resolution 1473 (XIV), in which it recommended that the Administering Authority, in consultation with the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner, organize under United Nations supervision a further plebiscite in the Northern Cameroons within the same period and with the same two questions as those it had recommended for the plebiscite in the Southern Cameroons (see above) and that all those over the age of twenty-one and ordinarily resident in the Northern Cameroons should be qualified to vote in the plebiscite. It also recommended that the necessary measures should be taken without delay for the further decentralization of governmental functions and the effective democratization of the system of local government in the northern part of the Territory; and that the Administering Authority should initiate without delay, and complete by 1 October 1960, the separation of the administration of the Northern Cameroons from that of Nigeria. It requested the Administering Authority to report on the process of separation to the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-sixth session, and asked the Council to report on it to the Assembly at its fifteenth session.

The Council took up the question at its twenty-sixth session but had not completed its consideration of the matter during the period covered by this report.

(*b*) Trust Territories in East Africa

Somaliland under Italian administration

Following its review of conditions in Somaliland under Italian administration at its twenty-fourth session, the Trusteeship Council commended the Administering Authority and the Government and people of Somalia for the continued progress achieved, and noted with satisfaction the wide measure of social harmony which prevailed in the Territory. The Council also commended the United Nations Advisory Council for the valuable contribution which it had made in assisting the Administering Authority in its tasks and the Somali people on their path towards independence.

Once again, the Council was much concerned with the slow progress made in solving the question of the demarcation of the frontier between Somalia and Ethiopia. It was informed by the Administering Authority that, the Governments of Italy and Ethiopia having failed to reach agreement on the choice of a third, independent person to assist in drafting the terms of reference for arbitration, His Majesty the King of Norway had designated, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1345 (XIII), Mr. Trygve Lie as the independent person. The Administering Authority hoped to be able to report on the matter at the fourteenth session of the General Assembly and expressed its confidence that the question would find a just, friendly and equitable solution before long. However, at that session, the Assembly found that no agreement had been reached on the terms of reference of the arbitration tribunal. It had before it not only the reports of the Governments of Ethiopia and Italy, but also a note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter and accompanying documents which he had received from Mr. Trygve Lie. From these reports it emerged that, despite the acceptance by both Governments of a draft *compromis* prepared by the independent person as a basis for discussion, they had presented certain amendments to it,

which were mutually unacceptable. In the absence of any proposal, the General Assembly was unable to take any further decision in the matter.

With regard to the development of self-government and the plan for the transfer of powers, the Council at its twenty-fourth session expressed its appreciation of the plan of transfer of powers submitted by the Administering Authority in accordance with article 25 of the Trusteeship Agreement. It noted with satisfaction that practically all powers and functions had already been transferred to the Government of Somalia and, in particular, that the Legislative Assembly was completely free and autonomous in its deliberations, subject only to the reserved powers retained by the Administrator; that the Government of Somalia had full competence in internal affairs, including finance, justice, police, economic and social policy and education, but excepting the circulation and coverage of currency and the Air Transport Service, both of which would also be handed over before independence. Only the conduct of foreign affairs and defence remained in the hands of the Administering Authority.

The Council was also informed that prior to the achievement of full independence on 2 December 1960 or sooner, should the Somalia Government so request, the Italian administration would be dissolved and the powers of the Italian Administrator would be passed to the head of the Somali State and to other Somali authorities. In this connexion, the Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations, in a letter of 5 November 1959 to the Secretary-General, brought certain documents to the attention of the Members. These were: (1) the text of a resolution unanimously adopted by the Legislative Assembly of Somalia on 25 August 1959, inviting the Government of Italy to submit to the competent organs of the United Nations a request to consider advancing the attainment of independence by the Territory; (2) the text of a statement on this matter by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Italy, on 30 August 1959; and (3) the text of a letter addressed to the Administrator by the Prime Minister of Somalia, officially requesting that the Italian Government place before the competent organs of the United Nations the initiative taken by the Legislative Assembly of Somalia in approving its resolution in accordance with the desire of the people of Somalia. This letter also asked the Italian Government to bring to the Assembly's attention the wish of the Government of Somalia that, upon the attainment of independence, Somalia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

In response to these requests, the General Assembly, at its fourteenth session, gave particular attention to the question of the future of Somalia. On 5 December 1959 it adopted resolution 1418 (XIV), in which it took note of the statements made by the representative of Italy and the representative of the Government of Somalia that the preparations for independence would be completed by 1 July 1960 and that independence would be proclaimed on that date; congratulated the Government of Italy, as Administering Authority, and the Government and the people of Somalia on taking steps to attain the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System in advance of 2 December 1960; and expressed its appreciation of the aid and advice provided by the United Nations Advisory Council for Somalia to the Administering Authority and also to the Government and the people of Somalia in their progress towards independence. The Assembly also expressed its confidence that certain recommendations and observations which had been made by the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-fourth session and had been accepted by the Administering Authority and by the Government of Somalia would be implemented before the end of trusteeship and that the Administering Authority would report on their implementation to the Council at its twenty-sixth session. These recommendations were for broadening the composition of the Political Committee and the Constituent Assembly to include representatives of all existing political parties and other registered social and cultural organizations of the Territory, for a popular confirmation by referendum of the constitution under preparation, and for improvement of the existing electoral law, *inter alia,* by the compilation of electoral lists. Finally, the Assembly resolved, in agreement with the Administering Authority, that on 1 July 1960, when Somalia became independent, the Trusteeship Agreement approved by the General Assembly on 2 December 1950 should cease to be in force and it recommended that, upon the attainment of independence, Somalia should be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

At its twenty-sixth session, the Council, after considering conditions in the Territory, adopted a resolution (2015 (XXVI)) taking note of the final steps by which the Administering Authority ensured an orderly transfer of the functions of government to a duly constituted independent Government of Somalia, thus obtaining the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System. It congratulated the Government of Italy, as the Administering Authority, on having successfully discharged its obligations, undertaken under the Trusteeship Agreement of 2 December 1950, in advance of the date set by the Agreement, and congratulated the people and the Government of Somalia for their successful endeavours in preparing independence and for their commendable achievements in establishing democratic institutions in their country. The Council also expressed its appreciation to the United Nations Advisory Council for Somaliland and its three member States, Colombia, the Philippines and the United Arab Republic, as well as to the specialized agencies for the assistance they had provided to Somalia.

Tanganyika

At its twenty-fourth session, the Trusteeship Council in its resolution 1954 (XXIV) decided to discuss conditions in the Trust Territory of Tanganyika, and particularly the annual reports of the Administering Authority for the years 1958 and 1959, at its twenty-sixth session. In the meantime, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1419 (XIV), a Mission visited the Territory during April 1960. At the end of the period covered by this report, the Council, at its twenty-sixth session, had not completed its examination of conditions in Tanganyika.

Ruanda-Urundi

A Working Group, consisting of three members of the Belgian Parliament, a senior official of the Ministry for the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, and a member of the *Conseil de législation,* visited the Territory of Ruanda-Urundi from 22 April to 6 May 1959. Its report was submitted to the Minister for the

Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi on 2 September 1959. Meanwhile, the Trusteeship Council, at its twenty-fourth session, had examined the conditions in the Territory based on the report of the Administering Authority relating to 1957, supplemented by additional information covering the year 1958. On 10 November 1959, the Administering Authority announced plans of political reform envisaged for the Territory based on the report of the Working Group. A statement outlining these plans was made by the representative of Belgium to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session. In the Territory itself, outbreaks of violence had occurred which had necessitated the sending of troops to the Territory to restore law and order.

In view of these developments, the General Assembly on 5 December 1959 adopted resolution 1419 (XIV) in which it requested the Trusteeship Council to consider in detail the plans of political reforms and to include its observations and recommendations on them in its report to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session. To this end, the General Assembly further requested the Council to dispatch its 1960 Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in East Africa early in 1960 so as to make it possible for the Mission to report to the Council at its twenty-sixth session.

The Visiting Mission spent from 2 March to 1 April in the Territory. Its report was under consideration by the Trusteeship Council at the end of the period under review.

(*c*) Trust Territories in the Pacific

Western Samoa

In its review of the conditions in Western Samoa at its twenty-fourth session, the Trusteeship Council had before it the report of the Mission which had visited the Territory during March and April 1959. In view of the progress achieved towards the basic objectives of the International Trusteeship System, the Council paid particular attention to the constitutional arrangements envisaged to prepare the Territory for independence, at the same time taking into account the important part played by economic and educational advancement for the full realization of independence.

The Council endorsed in broad outline the time-table submitted to the Visiting Mission by the Administering Authority setting out the successive steps leading to independence in December 1961 and the conclusion of a treaty of friendship between New Zealand and Western Samoa thereafter in January 1962. Included in the steps to be taken in the intervening period are the enactment of the Samoa Amendment Act (1959) and the Citizenship of Western Samoa Ordinance; the establishment of cabinet government; elections to the Western Samoa Legislative Assembly based on the new citizenship law; arrangements by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session for the supervision of a plebiscite to be held in Western Samoa about May 1961 and the determination, in consultation with the Administering Authority, of the questions to be put to the voters; examination by the Trusteeship Council of the report of the United Nations Plebiscite Commissioner and recommendation by it to the General Assembly concerning the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement and appropriate action thereon by the General Assembly at its sixteenth session.

During its fourteenth session, the General Assembly was informed by the Prime Minister of New Zealand that the Samoa Amendment Act (1959) had been unanimously adopted by the New Zealand Parliament. The Act provided for the establishment of cabinet government in Western Samoa, and on 29 September 1959, the Legislative Assembly had designated the Honourable Fiame Mata'afa as Prime Minister. Eight Ministers were then recommended by the Prime Minister as members of his Cabinet and were appointed by the Council of State on 1 October 1959. The High Commissioner had joined the two Fautua in the Council of State, which now exercised the functions of Head of State. In 1961, the High Commissioner would withdraw and the two Fautua alone would be Head of State.

The Samoa Amendment Act (1959) also provided for the establishment of a Public Service Commission, to replace the former single Commissioner. Another section of the Act dealt with control over Samoan currency and exchange rates. Provision was also made whereby any of the few "reserved enactments" could be abolished by Order-in-Council instead of by statutory amendment, thus facilitating the future enactment of basic legislation in Western Samoa.

The Citizenship of Western Samoa Ordinance was also enacted in September 1959, by the territorial Legislative Assembly. Under this law, the main qualifications for Western Samoan citizenship are birth in the Territory, descent from persons born in the Territory, or residence in the Territory for defined periods. Transitional provisions permit certain classes of people to become citizens if they file a declaration of assumption of citizenship and take an oath of allegiance to Western Samoa before 8 July 1960. In the general elections which are scheduled to be held in September 1960, only Western Samoan citizens will vote but it is expected that at least the main terms of the draft constitution of Western Samoa will have been made public before those people who are affected by the transitional provisions are required to make their choice for or against Samoan citizenship.

At its twenty-sixth session, the Trusteeship Council was informed that cabinet government was working efficiently. The Council of State retained, during the transitional period before independence, the power to request a review of Cabinet decisions in the Executive Council. The Working Committee on Self-Government had nearly completed a preliminary draft of the constitution and had recommended that such of the fundamental human rights set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as were reasonably enforceable in law and appropriate to a constitutional instrument should be incorporated in the constitution. The date of the Constitutional Convention had been advanced to July or August 1960, before the elections for a new Legislative Assembly. The Administering Authority intended to request the General Assembly at its fifteenth session to consider the form of the questions which should be put in the plebiscite tentatively scheduled for May 1961. It would also provide the General Assembly with information regarding the future relationship between New Zealand and Western Samoa as envisaged by the Samoan and New Zealand Governments.

The Administering Authority reported that there was a growing feeling among responsible persons in Western Samoa for abolishing distinctions of domestic status. No decision had yet been taken by the Working Committee on Self-Government on the question of universal suffrage, but it was considered that the plebiscite to be

held in Western Samoa on the basis of universal suffrage could play a positive role in educating the people regarding the advantages of that system. Control of the Public Service had been transferred to the Samoan Government and a Public Service Commission composed of not more than three members had replaced the Public Service Commissioner. A programme had been undertaken by the Administering Authority and the Western Samoan Government for the training of fifteen Samoan civil servants in New Zealand for positions of greater responsibility in Western Samoa.

The Council was also informed by the Administering Authority that the year 1959 had been one of record prosperity for the Territory, as income from the three main exports—cocoa, bananas and copra—reached a record level. This was reflected in increased expenditure on economic development. The Administering Authority also stated that it would give every consideration to Western Samoa's needs should it desire further help from New Zealand after independence. It hoped, nevertheless, that the report to be prepared by the Secretary-General on the needs of newly independent States would recognize the possible needs of Western Samoa.

New Guinea

The 1959 Visiting Mission in its report had expressed the view that the essential development and sound administration of areas in New Guinea already under Administration control should in no way be jeopardized for the sake of opening up new areas. The Trusteeship Council at its twenty-fourth session, while appreciating this view, recommended that in the interest of uniformity of development the Administering Authority should continue the work of extending control at the fastest rate possible consistent with the good of the Territory as a whole, and that it should accelerate its recruitment and training programme in order to provide the additional staff required.

In its report, the Visiting Mission had referred to the multiplicity of religious missions which it had noticed in the Territory and drew attention to a situation which it considered might have in it the seeds of future discord and dissension. The Council expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would keep the Mission's view in mind. It noted that according to the Administering Authority the multiplicity of religious missions had not created any real administrative problems, but feared that it might create psychological difficulties; it therefore hoped that the religious missions would bear these considerations in mind in exercising their activities.

The Council commended the Administering Authority for the continuing rapid expansion of the system of local government councils and for calling an inter-district meeting of representatives from all local councils in the Territory. It believed that this would lead to increased cohesion between the various groups of the population and assist in the development of a territorial consciousness among them. It hoped that the Administering Authority would continue its efforts to encourage the formation of area and regional councils. The Council noted the continued efforts of the Administering Authority to foster a wider participation of the indigenous people in the political life of the Territory by further increasing their number in district advisory councils and considered that the grant of suitable representation to indigenous inhabitants on town advisory councils would be a useful step in this direction.

The Council also commended the Administering Authority for its efforts to improve the basic economic framework of the Territory and noted with satisfaction the change of emphasis in general policy which was now to be directed to the quickening of the economic advancement of the indigenous people. It urged the Administering Authority to prepare long-term, comprehensive and integrated plans for the promotion of more rapid economic development.

While considering that minimum wages in the Territory appeared to be still too low, the Council noted the establishment of the Native Employment Board and the assurances of the Administering Authority that this Board would examine and keep under review wage scales and conditions of employment for indigenous employees.

In the field of public health, the Council noted with satisfaction the continuing progress of the hospital construction programme. It recommended that the Administering Authority continue its efforts in recruiting more medical personnel from overseas, in offering medical cadetships and in organizing a medical training programme for indigenous persons. It welcomed, in this connexion, the establishment of a medical college for assistant medical practitioners and a central nurses' training school.

The Council noted with satisfaction that restrictions on the movement of indigenous persons in certain towns had been abolished and that all legislation was being examined with the aim of eliminating any provisions which were not in the interests of the indigenous people.

The enthusiastic interest of the indigenous people in education was noted with satisfaction by the Council, which particularly welcomed the important contribution of local government councils towards the establishment and maintenance of schools in their areas. It expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would spare no effort in further stimulating and supporting the initiative of the indigenous people in establishing educational facilities in the Territory.

The Council at its twenty-sixth session had not, at the end of the period under review, completed its consideration of conditions in the Territory.

Nauru

Both the Mission which visited the Territory in March 1959 and the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-fourth and twenty-sixth sessions gave primary attention to the future of the Nauruan community and to its political advancement. With regard to public health and education, the Council commended the Administering Authority, the Administration of Nauru, the Nauru Local Government Council and the Nauruan people for the significant progress achieved.

Following its discussions with the Nauru Local Government Council, the 1959 Visiting Mission and later the Trusteeship Council, at its twenty-fourth session, were informed by the Administering Authority that the results of the preliminary examination of possibilities and methods regarding the resettlement of the Nauruans were being assembled for ministerial consideration, with a view to subsequent consultations by the Australian Government with the Governments of the United Kingdom and of New Zealand. The Council also noted the statement of the Administering Authority that the drawing up of any plans must be effected with the greatest

care and circumspection and must have the full support and co-operation of the Nauruan people themselves. It fully appreciated the importance of planning as much as possible in advance so as to avoid any undue disruption in the lives of the people and to facilitate their further advancement, and it recommended that the Administering Authority actively continue its efforts to find an early and concrete solution of the problem.

At its twenty-sixth session, the Council was informed by the Administering Authority that the Australian Government had completed its comprehensive survey of the possible alternatives and that discussions between the three Governments were in progress. The Council strongly urged that these discussions be completed shortly and result in a number of concrete proposals for the consideration of the Nauruan people, including the possibility of resettlement in one or more of the three metropolitan countries. The Council noted the assurance given by the Administering Authority that the final decision and choice of alternatives would rest entirely with the Nauruan people and it requested the Administering Authority to report the results of the discussions to the Council at the next session at which conditions in Nauru were examined.

With regard to political advancement, the Council, at its twenty-fourth session, endorsed the views expressed by the 1959 Visiting Mission that the Administering Authority should not be too reluctant to take some risks in carrying out both its declared policy and the objectives of the Trusteeship Agreement and that the time was imminent when local matters could, for the most part, be entrusted to the Nauruans themselves. It welcomed the Administering Authority's statement that it would give careful consideration to those views when reviewing the powers and functions of the Nauru Local Government Council in local matters. At the same time, the Council trusted that the Local Government Council would exercise to the full the powers it already had and that the Administering Authority would further foster such an exercise. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council noted that the Administering Authority proposed to appoint an administrative assistant who would, *inter alia,* examine ways and means of strengthening and promoting the role of the Local Government Council. It reiterated its previous recommendation concerning the need for further measures to promote the political advancement of the Nauruans and hoped that the Administering Authority would continue to encourage the Local Government Council to exercise its powers to the full.

The Council, at its twenty-fourth session, commended the Administering Authority for directly associating representatives of the Nauruan community in the general discussions on phosphate royalty rates, which were held in Canberra in April 1959 between the British Phosphate Commissioners, two representatives of the Nauruan community and representatives of the Department of Territories. At its twenty-sixth session, the Council noted that the general review of royalty rates begun last year had reached the stage where the submissions of the British Phosphate Commissioners and of the Nauru Local Government Council were now being examined. The Council requested the Administering Authority to furnish it with appropriate information regarding the views submitted by the two parties in order that it might reach a better understanding of the matter.

The efforts made by the Administering Authority to encourage Nauruans to engage in agriculture whenever possible were noted with satisfaction by the Council at its twenty-sixth session and the Nauru Local Government Council was commended for its initiative in providing cold storage facilities in an effort to develop the fishing industry.

In the field of public health, the Council at its twenty-sixth session again commended the Administering Authority for its continued efforts, particularly in nutrition and in the prevention of tuberculosis. The Council noted the progress made in the training of Nauruan medical and health personnel and the continued efforts of the British Phosphate Commissioners and the Administering Authority to control the phosphate dust.

Once again, at its twenty-sixth session, the Council commended the Administering Authority on the progress made in the educational field and expressed the hope that efforts would be continued to raise the educational standard of the Nauruan people, due emphasis being given to vocational, technical and commercial training, so as to enable them to face the future with confidence.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

In accordance with established practice, the Trusteeship Council submitted a report to the Security Council on the functions it had carried out on the latter's behalf relating to the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, designated as a strategic area. Included among these was the review of conditions in the Territory undertaken at its twenty-fourth session when, in addition to the annual report of the Administering Authority, the Council had before it the report of the Mission which had visited the Territory during February and March 1959.

With regard to the situation of those islanders who had been displaced because of nuclear experiments, the Council noted with satisfaction the statement of the Visiting Mission that the Utirik people could be considered as living a normal life. It also noted that the problems of the Rongelab people were now principally of a psychological nature and expressed the hope that the Administering Authority would continue to make every effort to assist them to overcome their present anxiety so that they, too, could resume a normal life as soon as possible.

The Council reiterated its sympathy with the people of the areas affected by the typhoons of late 1957 and early 1958, and congratulated the Administering Authority upon its generous and effective efforts to relieve hardship and to rehabilitate the economy of the devastated areas.

In the political field, the Council noted with satisfaction the achievements made in the expansion of local government bodies and the harmonious manner in which the Inter-District Advisory Committee to the High Commissioner had been functioning, and it expressed the hope that the Committee would eventually become an elected legislative organ.

A question of major interest to the Visiting Mission was the continued division of the administration of the Territory between the civil and naval authorities of the United States Government. In this connexion, the Council reiterated the hope that the Administering Au-

thority would continue to keep under review the possibility of placing the entire Territory under a single civilian authority. Like its predecessor, the 1959 Visiting Mission received a request from the people of Rota that consideration should be given to the unification of all peoples of the Marianas. The Mission gained the impression that although the people were still debating the various aspects of the question among themselves, particularly the question of the future relationship of Rota, Guam and Saipan, they appeared generally to agree that a union of the entire area was desirable since free and unimpeded travel throughout the Marianas for purposes of education, trade and visits to relatives and friends would be of advantage to all the inhabitants. Although the people of Saipan had not raised the question with the Mission, in September 1959 the Saipan Legislature adopted a resolution in which, on behalf of the people of the Mariana Islands, it respectfully requested "the United Nations to take under serious consideration the future reintegration of the Mariana Islands within the governmental framework of the Territory of Guam, including the granting of United States citizenship, and to undertake the study of and recommendations to hold a plebiscite throughout the Mariana Islands for the purpose of allowing the inhabitants thereof to freely express their desires and views on this important subject of reintegration." The resolution was forwarded to the Secretary-General in the form of a petition, which was placed before the Trusteeship Council at its twenty-sixth session.

The Council at its twenty-fourth session recommended that early consideration be given to the preparation of a general survey of the economic potentialities of the Territory, as well as to the preparation of a long-range plan of integrated economic development. It commended the Administering Authority for developing fisheries, for its efforts to diversify the agriculture of the Territory and for its programme of coconut rehabilitation in the devastated areas. It noted with satisfaction the progress made both in the homesteading programme of land resettlement and in the cacao development programme. The Council expressed the hope that every possibility of establishing or expanding secondary industries would be fully investigated and that the plans being made for providing adequate transportation facilities would result in a substantial improvement in the shipping situation during the next few years.

In the field of public health, the Council commended the efforts of the Administering Authority and the work done by the Micronesian medical practitioners.

It noted with satisfaction the progress made in the field of education and welcomed the Administering Authority's policy of increasing facilities for vocational and agricultural training, as well as its decision to grant a greater number of scholarships for four years of higher education overseas. The Council suggested that increasing attention should be devoted to the training of teachers and that the Administering Authority should continue its efforts towards achieving a uniform system of education.

At its twenty-sixth session, the Council considered conditions in the Territory but had not completed this consideration during the period under review.

B. NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

1. Transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter

During the period under review, the Secretary-General received information on fifty-six Territories from seven Administering Members, under Article 73 e of the Charter, as compared with fifty-two the previous year.

The revised Standard Form, adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 551 (VI) of 7 December 1951, and amended in resolution 930 (X) of 8 November 1955, was used generally as a guide by Administering Members. As in previous years, the Governments of Australia, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the United States of America included information under the optional category in the Standard Form relating to government, in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 144 (II), 327 (IV) and 848 (IX).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly, in its resolution 1468 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, urged the Administering Members to transmit information of a political and constitutional character with regard to developments in Territories under their respective administrations, including the establishment of intermediate time-tables leading to the attainment of self-government by these Territories. The resolution reiterated the view that voluntary transmission of information on political developments is fully in accord with the spirit of Article 73 of the Charter. It also endorsed the observations of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, based on the examination of the information transmitted, that speedy advancement in the functional fields is usually obtained where there is the broadest participation of the inhabitants in political bodies empowered to establish policies and to vote budgets.

2. Examination of information

(*a*) General

The terms of office of Ceylon and Guatemala, as members of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, ended in 1959. Argentina and Ceylon were elected to the Committee for three-year terms.

At the eleventh session of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, held from 23 February to 12 April 1960, some members referred to delays in the transmission of information by the Administering Members. They recalled that in its resolution 218 (III) the General Assembly had requested Administering Members to transmit to the Secretary-General the most recent information at their disposal as early as possible.

(*b*) Economic conditions

At its eleventh session, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories gave special attention to economic conditions. As the Committee had before it a variety of information on economic conditions in the Territories as part of the Report on Progress in the Non-Self-Governing Territories (see below, section 3), the Secretary-General placed before the

Committee reports on the influence of terms of trade on the economy of the Territories, money and central banking systems and balance of payments. The International Labour Office reported on the productivity of labour and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations contributed a preliminary survey on the transition of subsistence to market agriculture.

Several representatives referred to the difficulty of generalizing on conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories which varied so much in size, natural resources and stages of development. Some Administering Members stated that many problems discussed in the papers before the Committee were not pertinent to the Territories under the administration of their Governments. On the subject of money and banking systems, representatives of non-administering Members expressed the view that, with economic advancement, the need for autonomous central banking systems had become more pronounced. Currency boards in some Territories, therefore, were becoming inadequate as a means of financing further economic development.

In the discussions on the influence of trade on the economy of the Territories, a number of representatives noted that the information before them showed that most of the Territories were still dependent on the production of a few primary products. As producers of raw materials, they were vulnerable to fluctuations in world prices of these commodities. These representatives were concerned that, despite the importance of terms of trade to their economy, none of the Territories possessed a share of world production of any major commodity to a sufficiently high degree to enable it to exercise some control on the market and to influence world prices. These representatives stressed the need to increase domestic production and to lessen the adverse terms of trade.

The Committee considered that the nature and extent of the commercial and financial relations of the Non-Self-Governing Territories with the countries of the respective Administering Members was of essential importance to the economic development of the Territories. In its view, invisible transactions have frequently been an important element in the balances of payments of the Territories with the metropolitan countries and have contributed to deficits in those balances. The invisible transactions, together with the visible merchandise trade, should, the Committee felt, be taken into account in considering the financial assistance provided by metropolitan countries to the Territories concerned.

It noted the general trend towards a gradual reduction of the usually large share of the metropolitan countries in the foreign trade and other external transactions of most Territories, as well as the wider distribution of export markets and sources of imports.

The Committee recognized that one of the most important aspects of the impact on the living conditions of the indigenous population of the shift towards a monetary economy was the transition from subsistence to market agriculture. This transition, it noted, must depend on the availability of markets.

The Committee was of the view that the rate at which improvement could be made in the productivity of labour was an important factor in the economic development of the Territories. It noted that the relative size of the labour force varied from one Territory to another, and examined various aspects of the problem of improving productivity.

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly considered a report, prepared by the Secretary-General in accordance with resolution 1330 (XIII), on new developments connected with the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community. The report summarized the views expressed by members of the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly in 1958 on the possible effects of the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the Community, examined the question of liberalizing trade with the Community and its application to associated Non-Self-Governing Territories and described the Community's administrative machinery. The report also referred to the lack of information on fresh developments connected with the association of the Territories with the Community.

The Assembly, in resolution 1470 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, reiterated its invitation to the Administering Members concerned to send information to the Secretary-General on the possible effects of the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories under their administration with the Community. It asked the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to devote special attention to the question and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its fifteenth session on any new developments connected with the association.

At its eleventh session, the Committee on Information reviewed the association of Non-Self-Governing Territories with the European Economic Community. The Committee reiterated its request for more data on the subject, as, with the exception of the Netherlands, the Members concerned had not supplied this information.

The Committee recommended that the Assembly take note of its special report on economic conditions in the Territories; ask the Secretary-General to communicate this report to the Administering Members, the Economic and Social Council and the Trusteeship Council, the regional economic commissions and the specialized agencies concerned for their consideration; and express its confidence that the Administering Members would bring the report to the attention of the authorities responsible for economic development in the Territories administered by them.

(*c*) Social conditions

Social conditions in Non-Self-Governing Territories were discussed briefly by the Fourth Committee during the Assembly's fourteenth session. Some representatives urged Administering Members to increase their efforts in campaigns against juvenile delinquency and to expand their activities in the fields of community development and low-cost housing.

The Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, at its eleventh session, discussed social conditions in the Territories on the basis of information transmitted for 1958 and the special report approved by the General Assembly in 1958. Several representatives referred to the continuing existence of discrimination in the social field and commented on labour conditions and social security legislation. They recognized the improvement in race relations in some Territories and considered that in others the conflict of

interests of different racial groups was one of the major problems. Representatives of Administering Members stated that there were limits to the extent to which administrative actions and regulations could provide effective solutions to the problems of race relations.

(*d*) Educational conditions

The Assembly at its fourteenth session, after considering the report of the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories on educational conditions, adopted on 12 December 1959 resolution 1462 (XIV) in which it approved the report and invited the Secretary-General to communicate it to Administering Members, the Economic and Social Council, the regional economic commission, the Trusteeship Council and the specialized agencies concerned.

In a further resolution, the Assembly recommended that Administering Members take all necessary steps to develop primary education of the peoples of the Non-Self-Governing Territories. It invited the Administering Members to communicate to the Secretary-General, for its seventeenth session, information on the measures taken and the progress achieved towards the establishment of universal, free and compulsory primary education (resolution 1463 (XIV)).

The Assembly also considered the question of equal treatment in matters relating to education in the Non-Self-Governing Territories. In resolution 1464 (XIV), also adopted on 12 December 1959, it urged Administering Members to intensify their efforts to fulfil the basic objectives of resolution 328 (IV) on equal treatment in matters concerning education and endorsed the view that on no grounds whatsoever can education on a racial basis be justified. The Assembly called on the Committee on Information to pay special attention to this subject in its annual reports.

In the discussions in the Assembly's Fourth Committee on the question of dissemination of information, the view was expressed that the United Nations could not achieve the purposes for which it was created unless the peoples of the world were informed of its aims and activities.

The Assembly, in resolution 1465 (XIV), requested the Administering Members to adopt the necessary measures for the dissemination of information concerning the United Nations among the inhabitants of Territories under their administration. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report at its fifteenth session on the current state of such dissemination and on the further measures necessary.

The Committee on Information, at its eleventh session, considered educational conditions primarily on the basis of information transmitted and on the special report approved by the General Assembly in 1959. It also had before it a report by UNESCO on the eradication of illiteracy. The Committee was informed that UNESCO had been asked by the Conference of Ministers and Directors of Education of African States, held in Addis Ababa in February 1960, to assist in the early establishment, on a regional basis, of centres of training for teachers.

The view was expressed that developments in education were most rapid where people exercised a greater responsibility for educational policies and administration. The Committee noted that its 1959 report on educational conditions had been transmitted to the competent authorities in the Non-Self-Governing Territories.

3. Report on progress achieved by Non-Self-Governing Territories in pursuance of Chapter XI of the Charter

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly had before it the Secretary-General's report on the progress achieved by the Non-Self-Governing Territories since the establishment of the United Nations. This report was prepared in co-operation with the specialized agencies concerned in pursuance of General Assembly resolutions 932 (X) of 8 November 1955 and 1053 (XI) of 20 February 1957.

In its resolution 1461 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, the Assembly requested the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories to examine the Progress Report at its eleventh session with a view to ascertaining the progress made by the inhabitants of the Territories in the light of the objectives set forth in Chapter XI of the Charter. The Assembly requested the Committee to submit its observations and conclusions to the Assembly at its fifteenth session in order to assist it in its consideration of the report, and in so doing, to be guided by the terms of all relevant General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 932 (X) and 1053 (XI), as well as the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter.

The Committee on Information examined the Progress Report at its eleventh session. The Report was in three main parts: (1) a general survey; (2) studies on economic, social and educational conditions; and (3) summaries of information on fifty-four Territories. As the Committee had examined the summaries in 1959, it gave primary consideration in 1960 to the general survey and twenty-six separate studies.

Information supplied by Administering Members formed the basis of the report. Economic, social and educational conditions in the Territories were analysed within the framework of the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

In addition to information furnished directly by Administering Members, supplemental information transmitted or authorized by these Members was available to the Secretary-General, together with information available to, and published by, the specialized agencies.

The Secretary-General also took into consideration explanations of policy and descriptions of practice in regard to the Non-Self-Governing Territories given by Administering Members at meetings of the General Assembly and its Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Factors limiting the data available for use in the Progress Report included constitutional factors with regard to the transmission of information on political conditions for many of the Territories and variations in the practice of Administering Members concerning the publication of information on economic, social and educational conditions.

Several representatives noted that progress had been made towards the development of self-government but that much remained to be done. Information had been

submitted in 1946 on seventy-four Territories. By 1955, eight had achieved independence and had become Members of the United Nations and eleven others had attained various degrees of self-government. During that period, the number of peoples inhabiting Non-Self-Governing Territories had decreased from 215 million to 113 million.

Since 1956, the advance of the Territories towards self-government had accelerated; Alaska and Hawaii attained statehood in 1958-1959, and in 1960, Nigeria, the Belgian Congo and Cyprus were expected to achieve independence.

Some representatives pointed out that although the Administering Members had held in the past that self-government should be the culmination of a long process of economic and social development, experience had shown that the Territories progressed more rapidly after they had become self-governing or independent.

A number of Administering Members stated that they gave the achievement of self-government a central place in the obligations they had assumed under Chapter XI of the Charter. But other important factors of an economic and social nature were also part of the total well-being of the inhabitants which it was the sacred trust of the Administering Members to promote. The Administering Members recognized that certain basic problems remained to be solved. In some Territories, development had been retarded through the lack of natural resources or the small size of the Territories.

In reviewing the general policies and developments, the Committee concluded that, with the greater part of the productive effort of their peoples devoted to raising agricultural and animal products, the majority of the Non-Self-Governing Territories began the period under review with economies under developed when viewed in the light of emerging modern States. The post-war period was one of progress for the Territories. This progress, however, took place within a framework, the fundamental deficiencies of which remained to be corrected.

With regard to industrialization, the Committee noted that the beginning of the period under review was marked, in the majority of the Territories, by an almost complete lack of manufacturing industries other than handicrafts. At the end of the period, development in this sector had made less progress than had the expansion of primary production.

The Committee recognized that the formulation and implementation of development plans constituted an outstanding feature of the period.

In examining social conditions, members of the Committee stressed that social development must be viewed as a whole process of change and advancement, considered in terms of the progressive well-being of society and of the individual.

A number of representatives emphasized the importance of human rights in the Territories. They stated that, under the Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Administering Members had a moral and legal obligation to safeguard human rights in the Territories under their administration.

Many representatives spoke of the primary importance of education in preparing the people for self-government and expressed their satisfaction that the educational goals of the Administering Members corresponded closely to the broad objectives laid down by the General Assembly in resolution 743 (VIII) of 27 November 1953. They referred to the fact that, in many Territories, universal, free and compulsory education was still beyond the reach of the majority of the peoples of the Territories.

During the discussion on the Progress Report, representatives of the specialized agencies stated that, if requested, their organizations were prepared to provide assistance in their respective fields to Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Committee's observations and conclusions on the Report on Progress in Non-Self-Governing Territories were issued in four parts. The first consists of a general survey, the second deals with educational conditions, the third with economic conditions and the fourth with social conditions.

The Committee approved, as a whole, these observations and conclusions on the Progress Report for submission to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session in accordance with resolution 1461 (XIV). The representative of France abstained in the vote.

4. General questions relating to the transmission and examination of information

(*a*) Cessation of the transmission of information

The Government of the United States of America, in two letters dated 2 June 1959 and 17 September 1959, informed the Secretary-General of the change in the constitutional status of Alaska and Hawaii, respectively, as a result of which the United States intended to cease the transmission of information.

The letters referred to resolution 222 (III) of 3 November 1948, which stated that the General Assembly considered it essential that the United Nations be informed of any change in the constitutional status of any Non-Self-Governing Territory as a result of which the responsible Government considered it unnecessary to send information in respect of that Territory under Article 73 e of the Charter.

The General Assembly, in resolution 1469 (XIV) of 12 December 1959 took note of the opinion of the United States Government and agreed that the peoples of Alaska and Hawaii had effectively exercised their right of self-determination. The Assembly considered it appropriate that the transmission of information on Alaska and Hawaii should cease.

In adopting this resolution, the General Assembly accepted an amendment to the draft resolution before it, thereby affirming the competence of the Assembly, itself, to decide whether a Non-Self-Governing Territory had or had not reached the full measure of self-government referred to in Chapter XI of the Charter.

In the Fourth Committee discussions of the draft resolution, some representatives stated that they could not support the amendment as it affirmed the competence of the General Assembly in an area in which it clearly was not competent. Others supported the amendment on the grounds that it was necessary to maintain a principle: they pointed out that identical paragraphs had been included in resolution 748 (VIII), 849 (IX)

and 945 (X) which referred to the cessation of the transmission of information with regard to Puerto Rico, Greenland, the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, respectively.

The Fourth Committee considered a letter dated 27 March 1959 from the Government of France, informing the Secretary-General that, with regard to information transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter, the Government of France had decided to cease sending this information as from 1957, with the exception of information on New Hebrides, where the existence of the condominium created a special situation. France also sent documents relating to the status of the various Territories on which information was no longer being transmitted.

Several representatives stated that they regretted the unilateral action of France in ceasing the transmission of information. They expressed the view, however, that the General Assembly should not take any action on the French communication at the fourteenth session.

The representative of France reaffirmed the position of his Government with respect to the transmission of information under Article 73 e of the Charter and stated that France was no longer able, or morally and legally entitled, to send information to the United Nations on any Territory, except New Hebrides. He added that the General Assembly was not called upon to make any decision on the communication from his Government.

(*b*) Resumption of transmission of information

In response to a question raised by the representative of India in the Fourth Committee, the representative of the United Kingdom stated that his Government acknowledged that, where the transmission of information in respect of a Non-Self-Governing Territory had ceased because of the constitutional considerations referred to in Article 73 e of the Charter, there was an obligation to resume the transmission of information on such a Territory when constitutional considerations permitted. In view of recent developments, his Government agreed that this applied to Malta for the time being.

The question of Malta was also discussed by the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories at its eleventh session. The representative of the United Kingdom informed the Committee that the United Kingdom proposed to send information on Malta for the period beginning 1 May 1959.

(*c*) Question arising from the Secretary-General's letters to Member States

The Secretary-General placed before the Fourth Committee at the Assembly's fourteenth session the reply from the Government of Guinea to his letter of 2 February 1959, which drew the attention of that Government to Chapter XI of the Charter and invited it to inform him whether there were any Territories, referred to in Article 73 e for the administration of which it was responsible. The Secretary-General's letter was similar to those sent in previous years to the Members admitted to the United Nations. The Government of Guinea, in a letter dated 29 June 1959, stated that it did not administer any Non-Self-Governing Territories. Also before the Committee was a communication, dated 28 July 1959, from the Government of Spain stating that the Territories under its sovereignty were considered to be provinces of Spain under the legislation now in force.

The representative of Spain informed the Fourth Committee that Spain had no Non-Self-Governing Territories and the provisions of Chapter XI of the Charter did not, therefore, apply to it. His Government, however, would transmit to the Secretary-General, for information purposes, in accordance with Article 73 e, information concerning all those provinces of Spain which could be of interest to the United Nations. The information would be submitted in due course, but that fact would not affect his Government's position of principle with regard to the provinces in question.

(*d*) Special Committee of Six established under General Assembly resolution 1467 (XIV)

Questions relating to the obligation of the United Nations Members concerned to send information to the United Nations on Territories which fall within the scope of Chapter XI of the Charter were considered during the fourteenth session by the Fourth Committee of the General Assembly. The Committee discussed the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation existed to transmit the information called for in Article 73 e of the Charter. Several representatives noted that no information had been transmitted by Portugal and Spain with respect to Territories under their administration. The representative of Portugal stated in reply that the political and constitutional unity of his country was such as to preclude the application of Chapter XI of the Charter to any part of it. It was his Government's view that it was for the Member States themselves to decide whether Chapter XI applied to them.

The General Assembly decided, in resolution 1467 (XIV) of 12 December 1959, to establish a special committee of six members, composed of three Administering Members and three non-administering Members, to study the principles which should guide Members in determining whether or not an obligation existed to transmit the information under Article 73 e and to report to the Assembly at its fifteenth session. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to prepare a brief history of this question, including a summary of opinions on the subject expressed by Member States in the past and of the relevant legal treatises on the interpretation of the Charter. It further invited Member States to send to the Secretary-General in writing their views before 1 May 1960 so that the Committee might take them into account. India, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States were elected as members of the Special Committee.

5. International collaboration for economic, social and educational advancement

(*a*) International collaboration and technical assistance

In its discussions on the subject of international collaboration and technical assistance, the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories, at its eleventh session, heard statements by the representatives of the specialized agencies and Administering Members on the work done in the Territories by their agencies and Governments. The Secretary-General

placed before the Committee a report containing information on the decisions of the Economic and Social Council and on studies prepared under that Council's auspices from March 1959 to February 1960 which were of particular interest to Non-Self-Governing Territories. The Committee also had before it a report by the World Health Organization on its activities in Non-Self-Governing Territories.

The Committee also examined that part of the general survey contained in the Progress Report dealing with international collaboration for the economic, social and educational advancement of the Territories since the establishment of the United Nations.

The representative of the ILO explained in some detail the conclusions adopted by the African Advisory Committee of the ILO at its first session held in November-December 1959, particularly regarding joint consultations between employers and workers and vocational and technical training.

The representative of FAO referred to work done by his organization in the fields of land use, shifting cultivation, forestry, animal and plant diseases, nutrition and training centres.

The representative of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization reported on the studies made by his organization on educational opportunities for women. He referred to meetings in 1959 organized jointly by the Belgium Government and UNESCO to draw up general principles of technical and vocational education applicable to Africa and a seminar held in Khartoum in November 1959 to study methods for making available educational statistics and other data necessary for improved planning of educational expansion in Africa.

The representative of WHO described the work done by his organization in campaigns against communicable diseases, training of health personnel, and organization of surveys.

Representatives of the Administering Members informed the Committee of the participation of their Governments in international, inter-regional and bilateral programmes of co-operation. They stated that international collaboration in respect of Non-Self-Governing Territories should be regarded primarily as a supplement to the efforts of Administering Members.

(*b*) Scholarships

The Secretary-General reported to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session on scholarships awarded to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories by Member States, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 845 (IX) and 1331 (XIII).

By 18 September 1959, a total of 555 scholarships had been offered to inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories by United Nations Member States, since the beginning of the scholarship programme in 1955. This figure does not include 150 to 200 scholarships awarded annually since 1957 to inhabitants of Territories in the Caribbean area and about thirty scholarships awarded annually by the United States to inhabitants of the Near East and African areas.

Scholarships have been offered by the following twenty Members: Burma, Brazil, Ceylon, Czechoslovakia, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Mexico, the Philippines, Poland, Romania, Tunisia, Turkey, the USSR, the United States and Yugoslavia.

The General Assembly, in resolution 1471 (XIV), asked all Administering Members to give the fullest publicity to offers of study and training facilities and requested the Member States offering scholarships to take into account the necessity of furnishing complete information on the scholarships offered and, whenever possible, to provide travel facilities. The Assembly asked the Secretary-General to report at its fifteenth session on the actual use of scholarships and training facilities.

C. QUESTION OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The discussion concerning the question of South West Africa which took place during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly was marked by the participation of the delegation of the Union of South Africa on the basis of the report of the Committee on South West Africa, statements made by representatives of the Union Government, including a member of the Union Parliament from the Territory, and statements by seven petitioners, five of whom had recently been in the Territory.

The United Nations Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, which had been invited by the General Assembly at its thirteenth session to renew discussions with the Government of the Union of South Africa, submitted a report in which it regretted to inform the General Assembly that it had not succeeded in finding a basis for an agreement which would continue to accord to the Mandated Territory of South West Africa as a whole an international status, and which would be in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The General Assembly, in its resolution 1362 (XIV) of 17 November 1959, therefore, took note of this report and expressed its appreciation to the members of the Committee for their efforts.

However, noting from the statement made by the representative of the Union of South Africa to the Fourth Committee on 26 October 1959, *inter alia,* an expression of the Union's readiness to enter into discussions with the United Nations, the General Assembly at the same time adopted resolution 1360 (XIV), in which it invited the Government of the Union to enter into negotiations with the United Nations through the Committee on South West Africa, which is authorized under its terms of reference to continue negotiations with the Union, or through any other committee which the General Assembly might appoint, with a view to placing the Mandated Territory under the International Trusteeship System. It requested the Union Government to formulate, for the consideration of the General Assembly at its fifteenth session, proposals which would enable the Mandated Territory to be administered in accordance with the principles and purposes of the Mandate, the supervisory functions being exercised by the United Nations according to the terms and intent of the Charter.

In accordance with the decision taken at its thirteenth session in resolution 1247 (XIII), the Assembly at its

fourteenth session resumed consideration of the question of legal action to ensure the fulfilment of the obligations assumed by the Union Government under the Mandate for South West Africa. The Assembly had before it two reports on the question submitted by the Committee on South West Africa at the Assembly's twelfth and thirteenth sessions, as well as a supplementary report prepared in 1959 by a Sub-Committee of the Committee on South West Africa. In resolution 1361 (XIV) of 17 November 1959, the Assembly drew the attention of Member States to the conclusions of the special report of the Committee on South West Africa, submitted at the twelfth session, covering the legal action open to Member States to refer any dispute with the Union of South Africa concerning the interpretation or application of the Mandate for South West Africa to the International Court of Justice for adjudication in accordance with article 7 of the Mandate read in conjunction with Article 37 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice.

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly adopted four further resolutions relating to South West Africa: resolution 1356 (XIV) concerning petitions and communications relating to the Territory; resolution 1357 (XIV) expressing the Assembly's concern at the removal of one family and the impending removal of the other inhabitants from the Hoachanas Native Reserve and urging the Union Government to desist from further removals and to arrange for the return of the Reverend Markus Kooper and his family to that Reserve; resolution 1358 (XIV) on the withdrawal of a passport from a South West African student who had been granted a scholarship at the University of Oslo; and resolution 1359 (XIV) which reiterated its twelve earlier resolutions to the effect that the Territory should be placed under the International Trusteeship System.

Prior to the closure of the session, the Fourth Committee reopened the question of South West Africa in order to hear from three petitioners accounts of violent incidents which had occurred in Windhoek, allegedly as a result of the Government's plan to remove the African inhabitants to a new location. In accordance with a decision to refer the petitioners' statements to the Committee on South West Africa for immediate action, that Committee held five meetings between 16 and 21 December 1959. The Committee sent a cablegram of protest to the Minister of External Affairs of the Union Government; approved a draft resolution concerning the incidents for submission to the Assembly at its fifteenth session; circulated to all Members of the United Nations certain petitions and communications regarding the incidents; and sent a letter to the Secretary-General inviting him to explore the possibility of taking any steps that he might consider appropriate with a view to remedying the situation in the Territory.

Chapter IV

LEGAL QUESTIONS

1. International Court of Justice

(*a*) Jurisdiction of the Court

Acceptance of compulsory jurisdiction

Since the last annual report, two States have deposited new declarations recognizing as compulsory the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under Article 36, paragraph 2, of the Statute of the Court, and one State has renewed an earlier declaration.

By a letter of 9 July 1959, received by the Secretary-General on the following day, the Government of the Republic of France withdrew its declaration dated 18 February 1947 accepting as compulsory the jurisdiction of the Court. By a declaration dated 10 July 1959 and deposited with the Secretary-General on that date, the French Government accepted as compulsory, subject to a number of reservations, the jurisdiction of the Court for the period of three years, and thereafter until such time as notice may be given of the termination of this acceptance.

By a declaration dated 14 September 1959 and deposited with the Secretary-General on that date, the Government of India accepted as compulsory, subject to certain reservations, the jurisdiction of the Court until such time as notice may be given to terminate the acceptance. India had previously accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court by virtue of a declaration which had been terminated by a notice of 8 February 1957.

By a declaration dated 20 February 1960, deposited with the Secretary-General on 10 March 1960, the Government of Honduras renewed its earlier declaration dated 19 April 1954 for an indefinite term.

Instruments conferring jurisdiction on the Court

The following treaties and other instruments registered or filed and recorded with the Secretariat of the United Nations contained clauses conferring jurisdiction on the International Court of Justice in certain eventualities:

Consular Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and France (signed at Paris on 31 December 1951).

Consular Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany (signed at Bonn on 30 July 1956).

Consular Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Mexico (signed at Mexico City on 20 March 1954).

Berne Convention for the protection of literary and artistic works (multilateral—done at Brussels on 26 June 1948).

Agreement between Norway and Pakistan relating to air services (signed at Stockholm on 5 March 1958).

Jurisdiction of the Court in advisory cases

Since the last annual report, no new authority has been granted by the General Assembly to request advisory opinions of the Court.

(*b*) Cases before the Court

Case concerning sovereignty over certain frontier land (Belgium/Netherlands)

On 20 June 1959, the International Court of Justice delivered its Judgement in the case concerning sovereignty over certain frontier land referred to the Court by Belgium and the Netherlands under a Special Agreement concluded between the two Governments on 7 March 1957.

By this Special Agreement the Court had been requested to determine whether sovereignty over the plots known from 1836 to 1843 as nos. 91 and 92, section A, Zondereygen, belonged to the Kingdom of Belgium or to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

In its Judgement, the Court observed that, in the area north of the Belgian town of Turnhout, there were a number of enclaves formed by the Belgian commune of Baerle-Duc and the Netherlands commune of Baarle-Nassau. The territory of the former was made up of a series of plots of land, many of which were enclosed in the commune of Baarle-Nassau. Various portions of the commune of Baerle-Duc were isolated not only from the main territory of Belgium, but also from one another.

After a proposal to establish a continuous boundary between the two communes had been abandoned, a minute known as the "Communal Minute" was drawn up by the authorities of the two communes between 1836 and 1841. A copy of this Minute was produced by the Netherlands. Under the heading "Section A, called Zondereygen" it stated: "Plots numbers 78 to 111 inclusive belong to the commune of Baarle-Nassau".

Further, following the separation of the Netherlands from Belgium in 1839, a Mixed Boundary Commission was set up to determine the limits of the possessions of the two States. A Boundary Treaty, concluded between them in 1842, which entered into force in 1843, stated in article 14 that:

> "The *status quo* shall be maintained both with regard to the villages of Baarle-Nassau (Netherlands)

and Baerle-Duc (Belgium) and with regard to the ways crossing them."

The work of the Mixed Boundary Commission resulted in a Boundary Convention dated 8 August 1843, which was ratified on 3 October 1843. Annexed to this convention was a Descriptive Minute of the frontier which stated in article 90 the procedure followed when the determination of the frontier reached the territory of the communes of Baarle-Nassau and Baerle-Duc, and said that the Boundary Commission decided that the Communal Minute of 1841 "noting the plots composing the communes of Baerle-Duc and Baarle-Nassau, is transcribed word for word in the present article".

In the part of the Descriptive Minute of 1843, however, which repeated the text of the Communal Minute of 1841, the following appeared:

"Plots numbers 78 to 90 inclusive belong to the commune of Baarle-Nassau.

"Plots numbers 91 and 92 belong to Baerle-Duc.

"Plots numbers 93 to 111 inclusive belong to Baarle-Nassau."

Further, the special map annexed to the Boundary Convention showed the disputed plots as belonging to Belgium.

The Belgian Government relied upon the terms of the Communal Minute as they appeared in the Descriptive Minute, to show that plots numbers 91 and 92 had been recognized as belonging to the commune of Baerle-Duc and that sovereignty over them belonged to Belgium.

The Court examined, in detail, three contentions raised by the Netherlands. In regard to the first, namely, that the Convention of 1843 did not itself determine sovereignty over the plots but confined itself to a reference to the *status quo,* and that this *status quo* must be determined in accordance with the Communal Minute, the Court examined the work of the Boundary Commission as recorded in its minutes. From that examination, it appeared that, from 4 September 1841, the work of delimitation was based on the maintenance of the *status quo,* and that, at a meeting on 4 April 1843, the Mixed Boundary Commission adopted the text of an article which provided, in the terms appearing in the Descriptive Minute, for the transcription word for word of the Communal Minute. Thereby, the Mixed Commission attributed the disputed plots to Belgium.

The Court was of the opinion that the authority of the Mixed Boundary Commission to demarcate the two communes was beyond question. It followed from article 6 of the Treaty between the Netherlands and Belgium concluded in London on 19 April 1839, which provided:

"The said limits shall be marked out in conformity with those articles, by Belgian and Dutch Commissioners of Demarcation who shall meet as soon as possible . . . ."

and was confirmed by the preamble to the Boundary Convention of 1843.

On the first contention, therefore, the Court concluded that the Convention did determine, as between the two States, to which State the various plots in each commune belonged, and that, under its terms, the disputed plots were determined to belong to Belgium.

On the second contention of the Netherlands, which was to the effect that the Convention was vitiated by mistake, the Court said in its Judgement that that contention might be stated as follows: the Descriptive Minute of 1843 specified that the Communal Minute of 1841 noting the plots composing the communes of Baerle-Duc and Baarle-Nassau should be transcribed "word for word" in article 90 of the Descriptive Minute. A comparison of the copy of the Communal Minute produced by the Netherlands with the Descriptive Minute disclosed, however, that there was not a "word for word" transcription of the former, inasmuch as the Descriptive Minute attributed plots numbers 91 and 92 to Belgium, whereas that copy of the Communal Minute attributed them to Baarle-Nassau.

The Court considered that a mere comparison of these two documents did not establish the existence of a mistake. To succeed on that basis, the Netherlands must establish that the intention of the Mixed Boundary Commission had been that the Descriptive Minute attached to and forming part of the Convention of 1843 should set out the text of the Communal Minute contained in the copy produced by the Netherlands, and that that intention had been defeated by the transcription of a different text.

From the examination of the documents produced concerning the work of the Mixed Boundary Commission and from the correspondence relating thereto, the Court drew the conclusion that the two copies of the Communal Minute held by the Netherlands and Belgian Commissions were at variance on the attribution of the disputed plots to the two communes. The Court found that in April 1843 both Commissions had been in possession of copies of the Communal Minute since 1841. The difference between those copies in regard to the attribution of plots numbers 91 and 92 was known to the two Commissions and must have been discussed between them. In the detailed maps drawn up to constitute part of the Boundary Convention, it was clearly shown, and in a manner which could not escape notice, that the plots belonged to Belgium. Further, the Commission was not a mere copyist; its duty was to ascertain what the *status quo* was. At its 225th meeting, it attributed sovereignty over the disputed plots to Belgium. This decision found its expression in the Boundary Convention. The Court was satisfied, therefore, that no case of mistake had been made out and that the validity and binding force of the provisions of the Convention of 1843 in respect of the disputed plots were not affected on that account.

The final contention of the Netherlands was that the acts of sovereignty exercised by the Netherlands since 1843 had established sovereignty over the plots in the Netherlands. The question for the Court was, therefore, whether Belgium had lost its sovereignty by non-assertion of its rights and by acquiescence in acts of sovereignty alleged to have been exercised by the Netherlands at different times since 1843.

The Court recalled different acts performed by Belgium which showed that Belgium had never relinquished its sovereignty—the publication of military staff maps showing the disputed plots as Belgian territory, the inclusion of the plots in the Belgian survey records and the entry of transfer deeds in the records of the survey authorities at Baerle-Duc in 1896 and 1904. On the

other hand, the Netherlands relied upon the entry in the records of Baarle-Nassau of several land transfers relating to the plots, and the entry of births, deaths and marriages in the communal register of that commune. It was in July 1914 that an official Belgian inquiry led the Director of the Survey at Antwerp to inform the Belgian Minister for Finance that he thought it necessary for the matter to be submitted to the Belgian Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The First World War then intervened. In August 1921, the Belgian Minister at The Hague drew the attention of the Netherlands Government to the fact that the two disputed plots belonging to Baerle-Duc were entered in the survey documents of both States. It was in 1922 that the Netherlands authorities for the first time claimed that the Communal Minute of 1841 had been inaccurately reproduced in the Descriptive Minute of 1843 and that plots 91 and 92 belonged to the Netherlands. The Netherlands relied, not only on the incorporation of the plots in the Netherlands survey, the entry in its registers of land transfer deeds and registrations of births, deaths and marriages in the communal register of Baarle-Nassau, but also on the fact that it had collected Netherlands land tax on the two plots without any resistance or protest on the part of Belgium. Reliance was also placed by the Netherlands upon certain proceedings taken by the commune of Baerle-Duc before a Breda tribunal in 1851 and on various other acts which were claimed to constitute the exercise of Netherlands sovereignty over the plots without any opposition on the part of Belgium.

The Court observed that the acts relied upon were largely of a routine and administrative character and were the consequence of the inclusion by the Netherlands of the disputed plots in its survey, contrary to the Boundary Convention. They were insufficient to displace Belgian sovereignty established by that Convention.

The Court noted further that, in an unratified convention between the two States going back to 1892, Belgium agreed to cede the two disputed plots to the Netherlands. That unratified convention did not, of course, create any legal rights or obligations, but its terms showed that, at that time, Belgium was asserting its sovereignty over the two plots and that the Netherlands knew that it was so doing. The Netherlands did not, in 1892 or at any time thereafter until the dispute arose between the two States in 1922, repudiate the Belgian assertion of sovereignty. The Court reached the conclusion that Belgian sovereignty established in 1843 over the disputed plots had not been extinguished.

For those reasons, by 10 votes to 4, the Court found that sovereignty over the plots belonged to Belgium.

Judge Sir Hersch Lauterpacht appended to the Judgement a declaration explaining the reasons why he had voted in favour of a decision determining that the sovereignty over the disputed plots belonged to the Netherlands. Judge Spiropoulos also appended to the Judgement a declaration explaining that, faced with a choice between two hypotheses leading to opposite results, he considered that preference ought to be given to the hypothesis which seemed to him to be the less speculative, that is to say, in his view, the hypothesis of the Netherlands. Judges Armand-Ugón and Moreno Quintana appended to the Judgement statements of their dissenting opinions.

Case concerning right of passage over Indian territory
(Portugal *v.* India)

On 12 April 1960, the Court delivered its Judgement on the merits in the case concerning right of passage over Indian territory, between Portugal and India.

This dispute had been referred to the Court by an Application filed on 22 December 1955. In that Application, the Government of Portugal stated that its territory in the Indian peninsula included two enclaves surrounded by the territory of India, Dadra and Nagar-Aveli. The question arose of Portugal's right of passage through Indian territory for communications between these enclaves and with the coastal district of Daman, and of a correlative obligation binding upon India. The Application stated that in July 1954 the Government of India prevented Portugal from exercising that right of passage and that Portugal was thus placed in a position in which it became impossible for it to exercise its rights of sovereignty over the enclaves.

Following the Application, the Court was seized of six preliminary objections raised by the Government of India. By a Judgement given on 26 November 1957, the Court rejected the first four objections and joined the fifth and sixth objections to the merits.

In its Judgement, the Court referred to the submissions filed by Portugal which, in the first place, requested the Court to adjudge and declare that a right of passage was possessed by Portugal and must be respected by India. This right was invoked by Portugal only to the extent necessary for the exercise of its sovereignty over the enclaves, and it was not contended that passage was accompanied by any immunity. It was also made clear that such passage remained subject to the regulation and control of India, which must be exercised in good faith, India being under an obligation not to prevent the transit necessary for the exercise of Portuguese sovereignty. The Court then considered the date with reference to which it must ascertain whether the right invoked existed or not. Since the question had been put to the Court in relation to the dispute regarding obstacles placed by India in the way of passage, the Court considered that the eve of the creation of those obstacles must be the date selected for ascertaining whether or not such a right existed; this would leave open the arguments of India regarding the subsequent lapse of the right of passage.

Portugal next asked the Court to adjudge and declare that India had not complied with the obligations incumbent upon it by virtue of the right of passage. But the Court pointed out that it had not been asked, either in the Application or in the final submissions of the Parties, to decide whether or not India's attitude towards those who had instigated the overthrow of Portuguese authority at Dadra and Nagar-Aveli in July and August 1954 constituted a breach of the obligation, said to be binding upon it under general international law, to adopt suitable measures to prevent the incursion of subversive elements into the territory of another State.

Turning then to the future, Portugal requested the Court to decide that India must end the measures opposing the exercise of the right of passage or, if the Court considered that there should be a temporary suspension of the right, to hold that that suspension should end as soon as the course of events disclosed that the justification for the suspension had disappeared. Portu-

gal had previously invited the Court to hold that the arguments of India concerning its right to adopt an attitude of neutrality, the application of the United Nations Charter and the existence in the enclaves of a local government, were without foundation. The Court, however, considered that it was no part of its judicial function to declare in the operative part of its Judgement that any of those arguments was or was not well founded.

Before proceeding to the consideration of the merits, the Court had to ascertain whether it had jurisdiction to do so, a jurisdiction which India had expressly contested.

In its Fifth Preliminary Objection, the Government of India relied upon the reservation in its declaration of 28 February 1940 accepting the jurisdiction of the Court, which excluded from that jurisdiction disputes with regard to questions which by international law fell exclusively within the jurisdiction of India. The Court pointed out that, in the course of the proceedings, both parties had taken their stand on grounds which were on the plane of international law, and had on occasion expressly said so. The Fifth Objection could not therefore be upheld.

The Sixth Preliminary Objection likewise related to a limitation in the declaration of 28 February 1940. India, which had accepted the jurisdiction of the Court "over all disputes arising after February 5th, 1930, with regard to situations or facts subsequent to the same date", contended that the dispute did not satisfy either of these two conditions. As to the first condition, the Court pointed out that the dispute could not have arisen until all its constituent elements had come into existence; among these were the obstacles which India was alleged to have placed in the way of exercise of passage by Portugal in 1954. Even if only that part of the dispute relating to the Portuguese claim to a right of passage were to be considered, certain incidents had occurred before 1954, but they had not led the parties to adopt clearly-defined legal positions as against each other. Accordingly, there was no justification for saying that the dispute arose before 1954. As to the second condition, the Permanent Court of International Justice had in 1938 drawn a distinction between the situations or facts which constituted the source of the rights claimed by one of the parties, and the situations or facts which were the source of the dispute. Only the latter were to be taken into account for the purpose of applying the declaration. The dispute submitted to the Court was one with regard to the situation of the enclaves, which had given rise to Portugal's claim to a right of passage and, at the same time, with regard to the facts of 1954 which Portugal advanced as infringements of that right; it was from all of this that the dispute arose, and this whole, whatever may have been the earlier origin of one of its parts, came into existence only after 5 February 1930. The Court had not been asked for any finding whatsoever with regard to the past prior to that date; it was therefore of the opinion that the Sixth Objection should not be upheld and, consequently, that it had jurisdiction.

On the merits, India had contended in the first place that the right of passage claimed by Portugal was too vague and contradictory to enable the Court to pass judgement upon it by the application of the legal rules enumerated in Article 38, paragraph 1, of the Statute. There was no doubt that the day-to-day exercise of the right might give rise to delicate questions of application but that was not, in the view of the Court, sufficient ground for holding that the right was not susceptible of judicial determination.

Portugal had relied on the Treaty of Poona of 1779 and on *sanads* (decrees) issued by the Maratha ruler in 1783 and 1785, as having conferred on Portugal sovereignty over the enclaves with the right of passage to them. India had objected that what was alleged to be the Treaty of 1779 had not been validly entered into and never became in law a treaty binding upon the Marathas. The Court, however, found that the Marathas did not at any time cast any doubt upon the validity or binding character of the Treaty. India had further contended that the Treaty and the two *sanads* did not transfer sovereignty over the assigned villages to Portugal but only conferred, with respect to the villages, a revenue grant. The Court was unable to conclude from an examination of the various texts of the Treaty of 1779 that the language employed therein was intended to transfer sovereignty; the expressions used in the two *sanads*, on the other hand, established that what was granted to the Portuguese was only a revenue tenure called a *jagir* or *saranjam*, and not a single instance had been brought to the notice of the Court in which such a grant had been construed as amounting to a cession of sovereignty. There could, therefore, be no question of any enclave or of any right of passage for the purpose of exercising sovereignty over enclaves.

The Court found that the situation underwent a change with the advent of the British as sovereign of that part of the country in place of the Marathas: Portuguese sovereignty over the villages had been recognized by the British in fact and by implication and had subsequently been tacitly recognized by India. As a consequence, the villages had acquired the character of Portuguese enclaves within Indian territory and there had developed between the Portuguese and the territorial sovereign with regard to passage to the enclaves a practice upon which Portugal relied for the purpose of establishing the right of passage claimed by it. It had been objected on behalf of India that no local custom could be established between only two States, but the Court found it difficult to see why the number of States between which a local custom might be established on the basis of long practice must necessarily be larger than two.

It was common ground between the parties that during the British and post-British periods the passage of private persons and civil officials had not been subject to any restrictions beyond routine control. Merchandise other than arms and ammunition had also passed freely subject only, at certain times, to customs regulations and such regulation and control as were necessitated by considerations of security or revenue. The Court therefore concluded that, with regard to private persons, civil officials and goods in general, there had existed a constant and uniform practice allowing free passage between Daman and the enclaves; it was, in view of all the circumstances of the case, satisfied that that practice had been accepted as law by the parties and had given rise to a right and a correlative obligation.

As regards armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition, the position was different.

It appeared that, during the British and post-British periods, Portuguese armed forces and armed police had not passed between Daman and the enclaves as of right, and that after 1878 such passage could only take place with previous authorization by the British, and later by India, accorded either under a reciprocal arrangement

already agreed to, or in individual cases. It had been argued that that permission was always granted, but there was nothing in the record to show that grant of permission was incumbent on the British or on India as an obligation.

A Treaty of 26 December 1878 between Great Britain and Portugal had laid down that the armed forces of the two Governments should not enter the Indian dominions of the other, except in specified cases or in consequence of a formal request made by the party desiring such entry. Subsequent correspondence showed that this provision was applicable to passage between Daman and the enclaves. It had been argued on behalf of Portugal that on twenty-three occasions armed forces crossed British territory between Daman and the enclaves without obtaining permission; but in 1890, the Government of Bombay had forwarded a complaint to the effect that armed men in the service of the Portuguese Government were in the habit of passing without formal request through a portion of British territory en route from Daman to Nagar-Aveli which would appear to constitute a breach of the Treaty. On 22 December, the Governor-General of Portuguese India had replied: "Portuguese troops never cross British territory without previous permission", and the Secretary-General of the Government of Portuguese India stated on 1 May 1891: "On the part of this Government injunctions will be given for the strictest observance of . . . the Treaty." The requirement of a formal request before passage of armed forces could take place had been repeated in an Agreement of 1913. With regard to armed police, the Treaty of 1878 and the Agreement of 1913 had regulated passage on the basis of reciprocity, and an Agreement of 1920 had provided that armed police below a certain rank should not enter the territory of the other party without consent previously obtained; finally, an Agreement of 1940 concerning passage of Portuguese armed police over the road from Daman to Nagar-Aveli had provided that, if the party did not exceed ten in number, intimation of its passage should be given to the British authorities within twenty-four hours, but that, in other cases, "the existing practice should be followed and concurrence of the British authorities should be obtained by prior notice as heretofore".

As regards arms and ammunition, the Treaty of 1878 and rules framed under the Indian Arms Act of 1878 prohibited the importation of arms, ammunition or military stores from Portuguese India and its export to Portuguese India without a special licence. Subsequent practice showed that this provision applied to transit between Daman and the enclaves.

The finding of the Court that the practice established between the parties had required for the passage of armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition the permission of the British or Indian authorities rendered it unnecessary for the Court to determine whether or not, in the absence of the practice that actually prevailed, general international custom or general principles of law recognized by civilized nations, which had also been invoked by Portugal, could have been relied upon by Portugal in support of its claim to a right of passage in respect of these categories. The Court was dealing with a concrete case having special features: historically, the case went back to a period when, and related to a region in which, the relations between neighbouring States were not regulated by precisely formulated rules but were governed largely by practice: finding a practice clearly established between two States, which was accepted by the parties as governing the relations between them, the Court must attribute decisive effect to that practice. The Court was, therefore, of the view that no right of passage in favour of Portugal involving a correlative obligation on India had been established in respect of armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition.

Having found that Portugal had, in 1954, a right of passage in respect of private persons, civil officials and goods in general, the Court finally proceeded to consider whether India had acted contrary to its obligation resulting from Portugal's right of passage in respect of any of these categories. Portugal had not contended that India had acted contrary to that obligation before July 1954, but it complained that passage was thereafter denied to Portuguese nationals of European origin, to native Indian Portuguese in the employ of the Portuguese Government and to a delegation that the Governor of Daman proposed, in July 1954, to send to Nagar-Aveli and Dadra. The Court found that the events which had occurred in Dadra on 21-22 July 1954 and which had resulted in the overthrow of Portuguese authority in that enclave had created tension in the surrounding Indian district; having regard to that tension, the Court was of the view that India's refusal of passage was covered by its power of regulation and control of the right of passage of Portugal.

For these reasons, the Court:

(*a*) Rejected the Fifth Preliminary Objection by 13 votes to 2;

(*b*) Rejected the Sixth Preliminary Objection by 11 votes to 4;

(*c*) Found, by 11 votes to 4, that Portugal had in 1954 a right of passage over intervening Indian territory between the enclaves of Dadra and Nagar-Aveli and the coastal district of Daman and between these enclaves, to the extent necessary for the exercise of Portuguese sovereignty over the enclaves and subject to the regulation and control of India, in respect of private persons, civil officials and goods in general;

(*d*) Found, by 8 votes to 7, that Portugal did not have in 1954 such a right of passage in respect of armed forces, armed police and arms and ammunition;

(*e*) Found, by 9 votes to 6, that India had not acted contrary to its obligation resulting from Portugal's right of passage in respect of private persons, civil officials and goods in general.

The President and Judges Basdevant, Badawi, Kojevnikov and Spiropoulos appended declarations to the Judgement of the Court. Judge Wellington Koo appended a separate opinion. Judges Winiarski and Badawi appended a joint dissenting opinion. Judges Armand-Ugón, Moreno Quintana and Sir Percy Spender, and Judges *ad hoc* Chagla and Fernandes appended dissenting opinions.

Constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee (Advisory Opinion)

On 8 June 1960, the International Court of Justice gave its Advisory Opinion in the matter of the constitution of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

By resolution of 19 January 1959, transmitted to the Court and filed in the Registry on 25 March 1959, the

Assembly of IMCO requested the Court to give an advisory opinion on the following question:

> "Is the Maritime Safety Committee of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which was elected on 15 January 1959, constituted in accordance with the Convention for the establishment of the Organization?"

In its Opinion the Court first recalled the facts.

The Convention referred to in the request for an advisory opinion established a body known as the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization, which consisted of an Assembly, a Council and a Maritime Safety Committee. This Commitee was responsible for the consideration of any matter within the scope of the organization directly affecting maritime safety. Its composition and the mode of designating its members were governed by article 28(*a*) of the Convention which reads as follows:

> "The Maritime Safety Committee shall consist of fourteen members elected by the Assembly from the members, Governments of those nations having an important interest in maritime safety, of which not less than eight shall be the largest ship-owning nations, and the remainder shall be elected so as to ensure adequate representation of members, Governments of other nations with an important interest in maritime safety, such as nations interested in the supply of large numbers of crews or in the carriage of large numbers of berthed and unberthed passengers, and of major geographical areas."

When the IMCO Assembly began its consideration of the election of members of the Committee, it had before it a working paper setting out, in descending order of total gross registered tonnage, the names of member States. On this list, Liberia was third and Panama eighth. In electing the eight members which had to be the largest ship-owning nations, however, the Assembly elected neither Liberia nor Panama. The debates revealed a wide divergence of views as to the interpretation of article 28(*a*) and the question whether the Committee had been constituted in accordance with that article was, on the proposal of Liberia, submitted to the Court.

The Court then considered the answer which should be given to that question.

It had been contended before the Court that the IMCO Assembly was entitled to refuse to elect Liberia and Panama for the following reasons: the Assembly, it was argued, was vested with a discretionary power to determine which members of IMCO had an important interest in maritime safety; in electing the eight largest ship-owning nations, it was empowered to exclude those that in its judgement did not have an important interest in maritime safety; its discretionary power extended also to the determination of which nations were or were not the largest ship-owning nations.

The Court observed that it had been sought to find in the expression "elected", which applied to all the members of the Committee, a notion of choice, but it was of the opinion that that contention placed in a subordinate position the specific provision of article 28(*a*) in relation to the eight largest ship-owning nations. The underlying principle of the article was that those nations should be preponderant in the Committee. Whichever those nations were, they were necessarily to be appointed to the Committee: that they each possessed an important interest in maritime safety had been accepted as axiomatic. The discussion of the drafts of the article in 1946 in the United Maritime Consultative Council and in 1948 at the United Nations Maritime Conference confirmed that principle.

The Court next considered the meaning of the words "the largest ship-owning nations". If article 28(*a*) were construed as conferring upon the Assembly of IMCO an authority enabling it to choose those nations uncontrolled by any objective test, the structure built into the article to ensure their predominance on the Committee would collapse. It was apparent that some basis of measurement must be applied. The largest ship-owning nations were to be elected on the strength of their tonnage. The only question was in what sense article 28(*a*) contemplated that ships should be owned by or belong to them. Liberia and Panama had contended that the sole test was registered tonnage but certain other States had submitted that the proper interpretation of the article required that ships should belong to nationals of the State whose flag they flew. A comparison of the texts of articles 60 and 28(*a*) of the Convention for the establishment of IMCO and an examination of the practice followed by the IMCO Assembly in implementing articles 17(*c*) and 41 of the Convention persuaded the Court to the view that it was unlikely that when article 28(*a*) was drafted, any criterion other than registered tonnage was contemplated. That criterion was, moreover, practical, certain and capable of easy application; it was the criterion most consonant with international practice, maritime usage and other international maritime conventions. The conclusion reached by the Court was that the largest ship-owning nations were those having the largest registered ship tonnage.

The Court finally observed that its interpretation of article 28(*a*) was consistent with the general purpose of the Convention and the special functions of the Maritime Safety Committee. The Court could not subscribe to an interpretation which would empower the Assembly to refuse membership of the Committee to a State regardless of the fact that it ranked among the first eight in terms of registered tonnage. Consequently, in electing neither Liberia nor Panama, which were included among the eight, the IMCO Assembly had failed to comply with article 28(*a*) of the Convention.

For these reasons, the Court, by 9 votes to 5, gave a negative answer to the question submitted to it. The President and Judge Moreno Quintana appended to the Opinion their dissenting opinions.

Case concerning the aerial incident of 27 July 1955
(United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland *v.* Bulgaria)

This case was referred to the Court on 21 November 1957 by an Application of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It arose out of an aerial incident which occurred on 27 July 1955 when an aircraft belonging to an Israel airline company was shot down on Bulgarian territory by Bulgarian forces. All the passengers and crew, including British subjects, were killed. An account of the facts of the case, the United Kingdom Application, and initial proceedings are contained in the last annual report; in the period under review, the following developments took place. By a letter dated 8 July 1959, the Agent for the United

Kingdom Government informed the Court of the intention of his Government to discontinue the proceedings. The Bulgarian Government having indicated to the Court that it did not oppose the discontinuance, the President, by an Order of 3 August 1959, ordered that the case be removed from the list.

Case concerning the aerial incident of 27 July 1955 (United States of America *v.* Bulgaria)

This case, which arose out of the same aerial incident mentioned immediately above, was referred to the Court on 28 October 1957 by an Application of the United States of America. Several United States citizens, passengers in the Israel airline company aircraft, had been killed in the incident. The previous annual report contains an account of the United States Application, and of the initial proceedings in the case; in the period under review, the United States filed its observations and submissions on certain preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court raised by Bulgaria. The Court fixed 1 June 1960 for the opening of the hearings on the preliminary objections but before that date the Government of the United States requested the discontinuance of the proceedings and the removal of the case from the list. The Bulgarian Government having indicated that it did not oppose this discontinuance, the Court, by an Order of 30 May 1960, ordered the removal of the case from the list.

Case concerning the aerial incident of 7 November 1954 (United States of America *v.* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

This case, which was referred to the Court on 7 July 1959 by an Application of the United States of America dated 8 June 1959, arose out of an aerial incident which occurred on 7 November 1954 when, it was alleged, a United States Air Force B-29 aircraft was destroyed in the Japanese territorial air space over Hokkaido, Japan.

In its Application, the Government of the United States stated that it submitted to the Court's jurisdiction for the purposes of this case and indicated that it was open to the Soviet Government to take the necessary steps to enable the Court's jurisdiction over both parties to the dispute to be confirmed.

The United States Application was communicated to the Government of the USSR on the same day as it was filed. From the reply received from that Government, it appeared to the Court that it did not have before it any acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court to deal with the dispute submitted to it by the Application, and accordingly, by an Order of 7 October 1959, it ordered the removal of the case from the list.

Case concerning the arbitral award made by the King of Spain on 23 December 1906 (Honduras *v.* Nicaragua)

This case was referred to the Court on 1 July 1958, by an Application of the Government of Honduras instituting proceedings against the Government of Nicaragua. It relates to the implementation of an arbitral award made by the King of Spain of 23 December 1906, delimiting certain portions of the boundary between Nicaragua and Honduras. An account of the Application, the facts on which it is based, and the initial proceedings are contained in the last annual report. Since then, the written procedure has been completed and 15 September 1960 has been fixed for the opening of the oral proceedings.

Case concerning the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company Limited (Belgium *v.* Spain)

This case was referred to the Court on 23 September 1958 by an Application of the Belgian Government instituting proceedings against the Government of Spain. The case concerns a dispute arising out of certain administrative and judicial proceedings in Spain relating to the Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Company, Limited. These proceedings, in the view of Belgium, resulted in a denial of justice to Belgian shareholders in the company, which was registered in Canada but operated largely in Spain. The last annual report contains an account of the Belgian Application and initial proceedings in the case. In the period under review, the Memorial of the Belgian Government has been filed. Thereafter, on 21 May 1960, the Spanish Government filed certain preliminary objections to the jurisdiction of the Court. The proceedings on the merits have accordingly been suspended, pending the determination by the Court of the issues arising out of these objections.

Case concerning the "Compagnie du Port, des Quais et des Entrepôts de Beyrouth" and "Société Radio-Orient" (France *v.* Lebanon)

This case was referred to the Court on 13 February 1959 by an Application of the French Government instituting proceedings against the Lebanese Government. It relates to a dispute arising out of the imposition of certain taxes on two French companies operating in Lebanon. In the view of the French Government, this imposition is contrary to an Agreement of 24 January 1948 between France and Lebanon. The last annual report contains an account of the facts of the case, the French Application, and initial proceedings in the case. In the period under review, the Lebanese Government has submitted preliminary objections contesting the jurisdiction of the Court. The written procedure on these objections has been completed and the case is ready for hearing.

Case concerning the Temple of Preah-Vihear (Cambodia *v.* Thailand)

This case was referred to the Court on 6 October 1959 by an Application of the Cambodian Government instituting proceedings against the Government of Thailand. Complaint was made of the occupation by the Kingdom of Thailand of a parcel of Cambodian territory, where the Temple of Preah-Vihear, a sacred place of pilgrimage and worship for the Cambodian population, is situated. The Application alleges that since 1954 Thailand, in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, has stationed certain elements of its armed forces on this parcel of territory under the sovereignty of Cambodia.

The Application concludes by asking the Court to adjudge and declare:

(1) That the Kingdom of Thailand shall withdraw the armed forces stationed since 1954 in the ruins of the Temple of Preah-Vihear; and

(2) That territorial sovereignty over the Temple of Preah-Vihear belongs to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

After the filing of the Memorial of Cambodia, Thailand on 23 May 1960 filed certain preliminary objections

to the jurisdiction of the Court, and the proceedings on the merits are accordingly suspended pending the determination by the Court of the issues arising on these objections.

(c) Other activities

A number of instruments registered or filed and recorded with the Secretary-General of the United Nations during the period under review contained provisions conferring upon the President of the Court the power to make certain appointments in eventualities provided for therein. The power is usually that of appointing umpires or arbitrators to arbitration tribunals to be established in the event of disputes between the parties. Examples of such provisions may be found in the following instruments:

Agreement between the Netherlands and Yugoslavia concerning air services (signed at Belgrade on 13 March 1957);

Consular Convention between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Federal Republic of Germany (signed at Bonn on 30 July 1956);

Agreement for air services between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Ethiopia (signed at London on 7 July 1958);

Convention on relations between the three Powers and the Federal Republic of Germany between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, the United States of America and the Federal Republic of Germany (signed at Paris on 23 October 1954);

Agreement on German external debts (multilateral—signed at London on 27 February 1953);

Agreement between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Australia relating to air services (signed at London on 7 February 1958);

Agreement concerning mutual judicial assistance in civil and commercial matters between Belgium and France (signed at Paris on 1 March 1956);

Agreement regarding the headquarters of the International Atomic Energy Agency between the International Atomic Energy Agency and Austria (signed at Vienna on 11 December 1957);

Agreement for the supply by Canada of uranium to the Agency between the International Atomic Energy Agency and Canada (signed at Vienna on 24 March 1959);

Agreement for assistance in supplying uranium for research reactor project between the International Atomic Energy Agency and Japan (signed at Vienna on 24 March 1959);

Treaty of commerce and navigation between Japan and Yugoslavia (signed at Belgrade on 28 February 1959);

Agreement relating to guaranty of private investments between the United States of America and Sudan (signed at Khartoum on 17 March 1959);

Agreement relating to guaranty of private investments between the United States of America and the Federation of Malaya (signed at Kuala Lumpur on 21 April 1959);

Agreement relating to the guaranty of private investments between the United States of America and Nicaragua (signed at Managua on 14 April 1959);

Agreement relating to the guaranty of private investments between the United States of America and Tunisia (signed at Tunis on 17 and 18 March 1959);

Agreement for the establishment and maintenance of a United Nations Memorial Cemetery in Korea between the United Nations and the Republic of Korea (signed at United Nations Headquarters, New York, on 6 November 1959);

Exchange of Notes constituting an agreement relating to the guaranty of private investments between the United States of America and Finland (signed at Helsinki on 22 July 1959);

Guarantee agreements and loan agreements concluded by various States with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development;

Agreements concerning asistance concluded between various States and the United Nations Special Fund.

(d) Composition of the Court and of the Chamber of Summary Procedure

During the past year, the Court has suffered the great loss of Judge Sir Hersch Lauterpacht (United Kingdom), whose death occurred in London on 8 May 1960 following an operation. Judge Sir Hersch Lauterpacht's term of office as a member of the Court began in 1955 and would have expired in 1964. The vacancy so created has not yet been filled.

On 29 September 1959, the General Assembly and the Security Council elected Dr. Ricardo J. Alfaro to fill the vacancy which had been caused by the death of Judge Guerrero.

There have been no other changes in the composition of the Court since the last annual report.

On 17 March 1960, the Court constituted its Chamber of Summary Procedure for the ensuing year. The following Members of the Court were elected to form the Chamber:

Members: President Klaestad, Vice-President Zafrulla Khan, Judges Basdevant, Winiarski, and Armand-Ugón.

Substitute Members: Judges Hackworth and Badawi.

2. International Law Commission

(a) Eleventh session of the Commission

The International Law Commission held its eleventh session at Geneva from 20 April to 26 June 1959. The following information supplements that given in last year's report on the initial phase of the session.

The Commission began its session by considering the subject of the law of treaties, on the basis of the first report submitted in 1956 by Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, special rapporteur, on the framing, conclusion and entry into force of treaties. The Committee envisaged its work on the law of treaties as eventually taking the form of a code of a general character. It completed fourteen draft articles each followed by a commentary. Apart from certain introductory provisions relating to the scope of the code as a whole, the meaning of a treaty or international agreement, and the concepts or validity

and obligatory force, these articles covered part of the subject of the framing, conclusion and entry into force of treaties.

The Commission examined next the draft articles on consular intercourse and immunities submitted in 1957 by Mr. Jaroslav Zourek, special rapporteur, and adopted nineteen articles, each followed by a commentary, the first article containing definitions and the remaining dealing with the question of consular intercourse.

Mr. A. E. F. Sandström, special rapporteur on diplomatic intercourse and immunities, announced his intention of submitting his report on *ad hoc* diplomacy to the Commission prior to the twelfth session. The Commission also held a brief discussion on the subject of State responsibility.

The Commission decided to give first priority at its next session to the item of consular intercourse and immunities, in order to be able to complete the first draft on this topic and submit it to Governments for comment. It also decided to place on the provisional agenda for the next session the subjects of State responsibility, law of treaties and *ad hoc* diplomacy. The special rapporteurs were requested to continue with their work.

The Commission had before it a letter from the Secretary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, enclosing a copy of the report of the Committee's second session held at Cairo in October 1958, and inviting the Commission to send an observer to the third session to be held at Colombo in November 1959. The Commission authorized the Secretary to inform the Committee that it was too late to request the necessary arrangements to be made in order to send an observer to the Committee's third session.

It took note of resolution 1289 (XIII) of the General Assembly on relations between States and intergovernmental organizations and resolved to consider this question in due course.

(*b*) Consideration by the General Assembly of the report of the Commission on the work of its eleventh session

The report of the International Law Commission on the work of its eleventh session was considered by the Sixth Committee during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

As the International Law Commission had been unable to complete at its eleventh session the draft on consular intercourse and immunities and that on the law of treaties, its report was in the nature of a progress report. Therefore, the representatives who took part in the debate were of the opinion that it would be sufficient to take note of the report without discussing in detail the substantive questions. There were, however, some comments concerning the law of treaties and the co-operation with other bodies. The General Assembly, in its resolution 1399 (XIV) of 21 November 1959, took note of the report and expressed its appreciation for the work done by the International Law Commission.

During the discussion of the Commission's report in the Sixth Committee, El Salvador submitted a draft resolution, whereby the General Assembly would request the International Law Commission, as soon as it considered it advisable, to undertake the codification of the principles and rules of international law relating to the right of asylum. The General Assembly, by its resolution 1400 (XIV) of 21 November 1959, adopted this proposal.

In addition, the representative of Bolivia raised the question of the legal problems relating to the utilization and use of international rivers. The General Assembly, by resolution 1401 (XIV) of 21 November 1959, requested the Secretary-General to prepare and circulate to Member States a report containing: (1) information provided by Member States regarding their laws and legislation in force in the matter, and, when necessary, a summary of such information; (2) a summary of existing bilateral and multilateral treaties; (3) a summary of decisions of international tribunals including arbitral awards; and (4) a survey of studies made or being made by non-governmental organizations concerned with international law. This report is being prepared.

(*c*) Preparation for the twelfth session of the Commission

Mr. F. V. García Amador, the special rapporteur on the question of State responsibility, submitted a fifth report dealing with the responsibility of a State for injuries caused in its territory to the person or property of aliens; the first part of this study deals with measures affecting acquired rights and the second part with the constituent elements of international responsibility.

Mr. A. E. F. Sandström, the special rapporteur on diplomatic intercourse and immunities, submitted a report on *ad hoc* diplomacy, which deals with special missions, itinerant envoys and diplomatic conferences.

Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, the special rapporteur on the law of treaties, submitted a fifth report dealing with the effects of treaties in relation to third States.

Mr. Jaroslav Zourek, the special rapporteur on consular intercourse and immunities, submitted a second report dealing with the personal inviolability of consuls and their immunity from criminal jurisdiction and with the use of the most-favoured-nation clause in relation to consular intercourse and immunities.

In accordance with the request of the Commission, the Secretary of the Commission attended the fourth meeting of the Inter-American Council of Jurists, held at Santiago, Chile, from 24 August to 9 September 1959, in the capacity of observer, and submitted to the Commisison a report on the proceedings. The report dealt with the organization and the agenda of the meeting, analysed those matters discussed at the meeting which were also on the agenda of the International Law Commission (reservations to multilateral treaties and the principles of international law that govern the responsibility of the State), gave a summary of the statement made by the Secretary of the Commission and gave an account of the debate at the meeting on the question of collaboration with the Commission.

(*d*) Twelfth session of the Commission

The twelfth session of the International Law Commission opened at Geneva on 25 April 1960. The agenda for the session included the following: filling of casual vacancies (article 11 of the Statute); consular intercourse and immunities; State responsibility; law of treaties; *ad hoc* diplomacy; General Assembly resolution 1400 (XIV) on the codification of the principles and rules of international law relating to the right of asylum; General Assembly resolution 1453 (XIV) on the study

of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays; co-operation with other bodies.

The Commission elected the following officers: Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo, Chairman; Mr. Kisabúro Yokota, First Vice-Chairman; Mr. Milan Bartos, Second Vice-Chairman; Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, Rapporteur.

The Commission began the discussion of the item "consular intercourse and immunities". The observer representing the Inter-American Council of Jurists was invited to attend the Commission's meetings.

On 16 May 1960, the Commission elected Mr. Eduardo Jiménez de Arechaga (Uruguay) and Mr. Mustafa Kamil Yasseen (Iraq) to fill the vacancies caused by the election of Mr. Ricardo Alfaro to the International Court of Justice and by the resignation of Mr. Thanat Khoman.

3. United Nations Conference on Diplomatic Intercourse and Immunities

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1288 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, twenty-five Member States submitted their comments on the International Law Commission's draft articles concerning diplomatic intercourse and immunities contained in the Commission's report covering the work of its tenth session.

At the Assembly's fourteenth session, the Sixth Committee discussed the item of diplomatic intercourse and immunities, and, as provided in resolution 1288 (XIII) considered to what body the formulation of a convention on the subject should be entrusted. The General Assembly, by resolution 1450 (XIV) of 7 December 1959, decided that an international conference of plenipotentiaries should be convoked by the Secretary-General at Vienna, not later than the spring of 1961, to consider the question of diplomatic intercourse and immunities and to embody the results of its work in an international convention, together with such ancillary instruments as might be necessary. It invited all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice to participate in the conference, and also invited the specialized agencies and the interested inter-governmental organizations to send observers. The Secretary-General was requested to present to the conference all relevant documentation and recommendations concerning its methods of work and procedures. The Assembly also referred to the conference chapter III of the report of the International Law Commission covering the work of its tenth session as the basis for its consideration of diplomatic intercourse and immunities.

4. Elimination or reduction of future statelessness

By a resolution adopted on 18 April 1959, the United Nations Conference on Elimination or Reduction of Future Statelessness proposed "to the competent organ of the United Nations to reconvene the Conference at the earliest possible time in order to complete its work". On 18 May 1959, the Secretary-General sent a letter regarding the question of reconvening the Conference to the thirty-five States which had participated therein. Of these, twenty-four sent written observations on the points raised in the letter. The Secretary-General, in a second letter dated 14 March 1960, informed the States which took part in the Conference that, after having studied the replies received, he had come to the conclusion that the Conference should be reconvened to continue and complete its work, that it would not be feasible to reconvene it earlier than August 1961 and that, for budgetary reasons, the Conference should meet at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

5. The law of the sea

(*a*) Second United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea

In its resolution 1307 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, the General Assembly decided that a second international conference of plenipotentiaries should be called to consider further the question of the breadth of the territorial sea and the question of fishery limits.

The Second United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea accordingly met at the European Office of the United Nations at Geneva from 17 March to 26 April 1960. It was attended by representatives of eighty-eight States. At the invitation of the General Assembly, seven specialized agencies and eight intergovernmental organizations had observers at the Conference.

The General Assembly, in resolution 1307 (XIII) had referred to the Conference for its information, the records of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea held in 1958. The Conference also had before it certain documents submitted by the Secretariat of the United Nations, including a provisional agenda, provisional rules of procedures and a memorandum on the method of work and procedures of the Conference.

The Conference referred to a Committee of the Whole the two substantive items on its agenda: the consideration of the question of the breadth of the territorial sea and fishery limits, and the adoption of conventions or other instruments regarding the matters considered and of the Final Act of the Conference.

The Committee of the Whole had before it several proposals, some of which were later withdrawn or combined. The remaining ones were voted upon with the following results.

The Committee rejected an eighteen Power proposal submitted by Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Saudi Arabia, the Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Republic, Venezuela and Yemen. This proposal provided for a contiguous fishing zone up to twelve miles from the base-line but stated that, if the breadth of the territorial sea or contiguous fishing zone was less than twelve miles, the State would be entitled *vis-à-vis* any other State with a wider delimitation thereof to exercise the same sovereignty as to fishing rights up to the limit equal to that fixed by that other State.

The Committee adopted a joint Canadian-United States proposal providing for a maximum six-mile territorial sea, plus a contiguous fishing zone up to a maximum of twelve nautical miles from the base-line. It specified that any State whose vessels had made a practice of fishing in the outer six-mile fishing zone so established could continue to do so for a period of ten years from 31 October 1960.

The Committee also adopted a proposal by Iceland concerning the special case where a people is overwhelmingly dependent upon its coastal fisheries for its livelihood or economic development.

The Committee of the Whole submitted a report to the Conference summarizing the results of its work and appending the text of the two proposals adopted by the Committee concerning the first substantive item on its agenda.

The Conference rejected the two resolutions submitted by the Committee of the Whole. It adopted however two other resolutions. By the first, adopted on 21 April 1960, the Conference recommended to the General Assembly to approve the necessary budget appropriations for the publication of a complete verbatim record of its discussions. In the second resolution adopted on 26 April, it expressed the view that technical and other assistance should be available to help States in making adjustments to their coastal and distant-waters fishing in the light of new developments in international law and practices, and drew the attention of Governments participating in the Conference to the facilities for assistance already available through the United Nations and the specialized agencies. It urged the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, and in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Technical Assistance Board and the United Nations Special Fund, to give sympathetic and urgent consideration to any requests for assistance made by Member Governments based on the new developments, and also urged them to consider, jointly or separately, further comprehensive studies and programmes of technical and material assistance. It invited the Economic and Social Council to inform the General Assembly, through its annual reports, of the action taken in response to this resolution and, finally, requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to bring the resolution to the attention of the appropriate organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies for suitable action at the earliest practicable time.

The Final Act of the Conference was signed on 27 April 1960 and received eighty-one signatures.

(*b*) Study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1306 (XIII) of 10 December 1958, the question of initiating a study of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays, was considered by the Sixth Committee during the fourteenth session of the General Assembly.

By its resolution 1453 (XIV) of 7 December 1959, the General Assembly requested the International Law Commission, as soon as it considered it advisable, to undertake the study of the question of the juridical régime of historic waters, including historic bays, and to make such recommendations regarding the matter as the Commission deemed appropriate.

6. Question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook

In accordance with the General Assembly resolution 1291 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session a report which gave the background of the question of the publication of a United Nations juridical yearbook and dealt with the role, form, contents and budgetary implications of such a publication.

By its resolution 1451 (XIV) of 7 December 1959, the General Assembly decided that a United Nations juridical yearbook, which would include documentary materials of a legal character relating to the United Nations, should be published. It requested the Secretary-General to submit, as a first step, a report to the Assembly at its fifteenth session containing a detailed outline of such a yearbook. This report is being prepared.

7. Treaties and multilateral conventions

(*a*) Registration and publication of treaties and international agreements

A total of 647 treaties and international agreements were registered with the Secretariat during the year ended 15 June 1960: 522 by twenty-five Governments, 75 by eight specialized agencies, and 50 *ex officio*. A total of 18 treaties and agreements were filed and recorded: 5 by one Government, 11 by the Secretariat and 2 at the request of two specialized agencies. This brought up to 7,779 the total of treaties and agreements registered or filed and recorded from 14 December 1946 to 15 June 1960. In addition, during the year ended 15 June 1960, 204 certified statements were registered, bringing up to 1,875 the total of certified statements registered or filed and recorded as at 15 June 1960.

During the period covered by the present report, the Secretariat has published thirty-seven volumes of the *Treaty Series* (up to vol. 321, and vols. 325, 329, 332 and 333).

Further, twenty-two volumes of the *Series* (up to volume 347), covering the material registered or filed and recorded up to the end of 1959, are being printed and are expected to be published during 1960.

It will be noted that the three-year accelerated programme of publication of the *Series* referred to in the previous report was completed, as anticipated, by the end of 1959. It is expected that the interval of no more than one year between registration and publication will henceforth be maintained.

Cumulative Index No. 3 covering volumes 201 to 300 of the *Treaty Series* has been completed for publication and is scheduled to appear by the end of 1960.

(*b*) New conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations

The following instruments of which the Secretary-General is the depositary have been drawn up under the auspices of the United Nations since the publication of the last report:

Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation, done at Geneva on 15 March 1960;

Convention on the Contract for the Carriage of Goods by Inland Waterways, done at Geneva on 1 June 1960.

(*c*) Status of signatures, ratifications and accessions: entry into force

The number of international agreements for which the Secretary-General exercises depositary functions has risen to 150.

During the period covered by the present report, a total of three signatures have been affixed to those agreements, and 197 instruments of ratification, accession or notification have been transmitted to the Secretary-General. Of those agreements, 107 have entered into force, the following six of them since 16 June 1959:

Agreement concerning the Adoption of Uniform Conditions of Approval and Reciprocal Recognition of Approval for Motor Vehicle Equipment and Parts, done at Geneva on 20 March 1958 (entered into force on 20 June 1959);

International Agreement on Olive Oil, 1956, as amended by the Protocol of 3 April 1958 (entered into force on 26 June 1959);

Customs Convention on Containers, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956 (entered into force on 4 August 1959);

Convention on the Taxation of Road Vehicles for Private Use in International Traffic, done at Geneva on 18 May 1956 (entered into force on 18 August 1959);

Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods under Cover of TIR Carnets, done at Geneva on 15 January 1959 (entered into force on 7 January 1960);

Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, done at New York on 28 September 1954 (entered into force on 6 June 1960).

A revised edition of the *Status of Multilateral Conventions* was published in April 1960. This publication continues a service which has proved to be a necessary element in the depositary functions of the Secretary-General. With a view to improving this service, in place of quarterly supplements, a new system of reporting monthly on the changes in the status of multilateral conventions has been initiated and the form of presentation of the publication has been changed to facilitate the transfer to it of information from the monthly reports. Both changes will permit the user to maintain the information on a more current basis pending the issue of printed supplements, which will now be published only once a year.

A Summary of the Practice of the Secretary-General as Depositary of Multilateral Agreements was published in August 1959. The purpose of the publication is to bring out the main features of the practice followed by the Secretary-General in this field, in the light of the daily exercise of his functions. The organization of material follows as closely as possible the chronology of the functions to be performed by the depositary from the time of the conclusion of the agreement. Each phase is dealt with in a separate part which indicates the current practice, the problems involved and the solutions adopted.

(*d*) Reservations to multilateral conventions

At the request of India, the General Assembly placed on the agenda of its fourteenth session an item entitled "Reservations to multilateral conventions: the Convention on the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization". The item primarily concerned the question of the acceptance of this Convention by the Government of India, in connexion with a statement attached by that Government to its instrument of acceptance. However, in the course of its consideration, the General Assembly also took up the broader question of reservations to multilateral conventions in general. As a result, the Assembly adopted on 7 December 1959 two resolutions, 1452 A and B (XIV) dealing, respectively, with each of these questions.

In resolution 1452 A (XIV), the General Assembly, having noted the statement made on behalf of India at the 614th meeting of the Sixth Committee on 19 October 1959, explaining that the Indian declaration was a declaration of policy and that it did not constitute a reservation, expressed the hope "that, in the light of the above-mentioned statement of India, an appropriate solution may be reached in the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization at an early date to regularize the position of India". The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to transmit its resolution to IMCO together with the relevant records and documentation.

As requested by the Assembly, all relevant documentation was transmitted to IMCO, and the question of India's acceptance of the IMCO Convention was considered by the third session of the Council of that organization.

On 9 March 1960, the Secretary-General of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization brought to the attention of the Secretary-General resolution C. 1 (III) on the status of the Convention adopted by the Council of IMCO on 1 March 1960. In that resolution, the Council, after taking note of the statement made on behalf of India referred to above and noting that the declaration therefore had no legal effect with regard to the interpretation of the Convention, expressed the belief that in these circumstances the declaration did not constitute an impediment to Indian membership and considered India to be a member of IMCO.

As regards the question of reservations to multilateral conventions in general, the General Assembly, in resolution 1452 B (XIV), decided to amend paragraph 3 (*b*) of its resolution 598 (VI) of 12 January 1952 by requesting the Secretary-General to apply that paragraph to his depositary practice, until such time as the General Assembly may give further instructions, in respect of all conventions concluded under the auspices of the United Nations which do not contain provisions to the contrary. It will be recalled that paragraph 3 (*b*) of resolution 598 (VI) indicating the practice to be followed with regard to reservations, originally applied only to future conventions.

In resolution 1452 B (XIV), the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to obtain information from all depositary States and international organizations with respect to depositary practice in relation to reservations and to prepare a summary of such practices, including his own, for use by the International Law Commission in preparing its reports on the law of treaties and by the Assembly in considering these reports.

Preliminary work has been started for collecting the relevant material.

(*e*) Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes

The following lists, corresponding to the three forms of accession provided in article 38 of the Revised General Act for the Pacific Settlement of International

Disputes, approved by the General Assembly on 28 April 1949, are published in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of article 43 of this Act:

ACCESSIONS

A. *All the provisions of the Act (chapters I, II, III and IV)*

Belgium	23 December 1949
Norway	16 July 1951
Denmark	25 March 1952

B. *Provisions relating to conciliation and judicial settlement (chapters I and II), together with the general provisions dealing with these procedures (chapter IV)*

Sweden	22 June 1950

With the reservations provided in article 39, paragraph 2 (*a*), with the effect of excluding from the procedure described in the present Act disputes arising out of facts prior to the accession.

C. *Provisions relating to conciliation (chapter I) and the general provisions concerning that procedure (chapter IV)*

None.

8. Privileges and immunities

(*a*) Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

Since the last annual report, one more State has deposited an instrument of accession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations, namely, Cuba. Sixty-one States, therefore, are parties to the Convention.

(*b*) Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies

During the same period, one more State has deposited an instrument of accession to the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, namely, Guinea. In addition, six States already parties to the Convention have, by notification, extended the application of the Convention to additional specialized agencies. At present, twenty-nine States are parties to the Convention. As regards annex II to the Convention, which relates to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Secretary-General received a revised text of that annex from that organization on 26 May 1960.

(*c*) Special agreements relating to privileges and immunities

In connexion with the programme for the provision to Governments of operational and executive personnel, carried out in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 1256 (XIII) of 14 November 1958, the Secretary-General has concluded bilateral basic agreements with a number of Governments requesting such assistance. These agreements are intended to define the conditions under which the United Nations would provide the Governments with the services of administrative officers or specialists (who have come to be known as OPEX officers) and to lay down the relationship between the Governments and the officers concerned. Patterned on a model text, these agreements generally accord such officers, while in service with a Government, the same privileges and immunities as are accorded to officials of the United Nations under section 18 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Since its establishment on 1 January 1959, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, the United Nations Special Fund has entered into bilateral agreements with a number of Governments requesting assistance from the Fund. Following a model text prepared by the Fund, these agreements generally provide that the recipient Government "shall apply to the United Nations and its organs, including the Special Fund, its property, funds and assets and to its officials, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations". With regard to any "specialized agency acting as an Executing Agency", the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies would apply. Furthermore, the agreements generally stipulate that the Government shall "exempt the Special Fund and any Executing Agency and their officials and other persons performing services on their behalf from regulations or other legal provisions which may interfere with operations under this Agreement, and shall grant them such other facilities as may be necessary for the speedy and efficient execution of projects". Specifically, the Government undertakes to grant the following rights and facilities: "(*a*) the prompt issuance without cost of necessary visas, licences or permits; (*b*) access to the site of work and all necessary rights of way; (*c*) free movement, whether within or to or from the country, to the extent necessary for proper execution of the project; (*d*) the most favourable legal rate of exchange; (*e*) any permits necessary for the importation of equipment, materials and supplies in connexion with this Agreement and for their subsequent exportation; and (*f*) any permits necessary for importation of property belonging to and intended for the personal use or consumption of officials of the Special Fund or of an Executing Agency, or other persons performing services on their behalf, and for the subsequent exportation of such property."

In connexion with the establishment of the United Nations Memorial Cemetery at Tanggok in the Republic of Korea, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 977 (X) of 15 December 1955, in honour of those who served with the forces which fought under the United Nations Command in Korea, the Secretary-General concluded an Agreement with the Republic of Korea. Signed at New York on 6 November 1959, the Agreement entered into force on 11 December 1959. As to privileges and immunities, the Agreement provides that: "The provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations shall apply with full force and effect to the United Nations Memorial Cemetery, to the United Nations Custodian and other United Nations officials and employees, and to all relevant operations conducted in accordance with the present agreement." The Agreement however excepts "locally recruited personnel" from the enjoyment of a number of privileges and immunities accorded to officials of the United Nations under the Convention. Under the Agreement, the grounds of the Cemetery "shall be inviolable", although "extra-territoriality" shall not apply to it. "National, provincial and local

officers or officials of Korea whether administrative, judicial, military or police, shall not enter the Memorial Cemetery to perform official duties except at the request or with the authorization of the United Nations Custodian."

9. Rules of procedure of United Nations organs

RULES OF PROCEDURE OF THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The Trusteeship Council at its twenty-sixth session, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, considered the question of revising its rules of procedure. In the light of a note submitted to it by the Secretary-General, the Council decided to remove from its rules of procedure the supplementary rules relating to the participation in its sessions of States members of the Advisory Council for the Trust Territory of Somaliland under Italian administration which are not members of the Trusteeship Council. The Council determined that this decision would become effective on 1 July 1960, the date set for the independence of the Territory in question.

With regard to other rules of procedure, such as those relating to the holding of sessions and to the date of the examination of annual reports, which may be affected by decisions of the Council concerning its work in the future, the Council decided that a working paper should be prepared by the Secretariat setting out proposed amendments for submission to the Council at its next summer session.

10. United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The Administrative Tribunal met in Geneva from 3 to 17 August 1959 and in New York from 30 November to 4 December 1959.

In Geneva, the Tribunal considered six cases. Five of these concerned a question of classification of posts and staff. They were submitted by five proof-readers at the P-1 level serving in Geneva at the United Nations European Office. The applicants requested the Tribunal to rescind the decisions by which the Secretary-General had refused in 1957 to reclassify them to the P-2 level. The Tribunal noted that the applicants belonged to the professional category. It found that, under the existing rules and regulations, staff members belonging to the professional category in posts carrying similar duties and responsibilities should have the same grading irrespective of the location of their duty stations. An examination of the evidence submitted by the parties led the Tribunal to the conclusion that the applicants performed the same duties and exercised the same responsibilities as the proof-readers at the P-2 level serving in New York at United Nations Headquarters. The Tribunal noted that, in submitting the budget estimates for 1956, the Secretary-General had proposed to reclassify the applicants' posts to the P-2 level. The proposal, however, was rejected by the General Assembly and the contested decisions relied exclusively on that rejection, the Secretary-General claiming that he was bound by the action taken by the General Assembly in respect of the budget estimates for 1956. The Tribunal noted in this connexion that the respective powers of the General Assembly and the Secretary-General in matters of classification of posts and staff were laid down by Staff Regulation 2.1, which states: "In conformity with principles laid down by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General shall make appropriate provision for the classification of posts and staff according to the nature of the duties and responsibilities required." The Tribunal considered that, by that provision, the General Assembly had expressly reserved for itself the power to lay down "principles" regarding classification. To the extent to which this power was exercised, it limited the Secretary-General's authority to classify posts and staff.

After an examination of the circumstances in which the General Assembly had rejected the reclassification proposals submitted by the Secretary-General, the Tribunal found that this rejection did not constitute a "principle" in the meaning of Staff Regulation 2.1 and affected only the 1956 budget. It did not, therefore, limit the Secretary-General's power to reclassify the applicants in 1957. Accordingly, and in the light of its previous findings on the nature of the applicants' duties and responsibilities, the Tribunal ordered the rescission of the contested decisions and the reclassification of the applicants to the P-2 level with all the speed consistent with the procedures in effect for the reclassification of posts and staff (Judgements Nos. 76 to 80).

The sixth case concerned a former staff member who had served at United Nations Headquarters in the capacity of bilingual secretary and whose appointment was terminated in 1955. The staff member requested the Tribunal to reconsider a previous decision by which it had refused to extend the statutory time-limit for the filing of an application against the termination of her appointment. On the basis of new evidence submitted to it, the Tribunal found that the staff member concerned had been unable to manage her own affairs in 1956 and 1957 and had had no qualified trustee to file an application on her behalf. Accordingly, the Tribunal rescinded its previous decision and, in pursuance of article 7.5 of its Statute, extended to 15 October 1959 the time-limit for the filing of an application. Furthermore, as provided for in the Secretary-General's circular ST/ADM/SER.A/360 of 26 March 1956, the Tribunal designated a United Nations staff member as counsel for the applicant.

The Tribunal resumed its consideration of the sixth case in New York from 30 November to 4 December 1959. It had before it an application which had been submitted in the meantime by the staff member designated as counsel for the applicant. During its consideration of the case, the Tribunal received a communication from the Secretary-General stating that the latter had formed the opinion that the applicant should be entitled to disability benefits under the terms of the Regulations of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund and that the matter would be submitted to the Standing Committee of the Joint Staff Pension Board. The Tribunal took note of the communication and adjourned consideration of the case.

On 4 December 1959, the Tribunal held a plenary session to elect its officers for 1960 and to consider matters affecting its operation.

11. The status of permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources

By resolution 1314 (XIII) of 12 December 1958 on "Recommendations concerning international respect for the right of peoples and nations to self-determination",

the General Assembly established a Commission to conduct a full survey of the status of permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources. In the conduct of the survey, the Commission was to pay due regard to the rights and duties of States under international law and to the importance of encouraging international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries.

The Commission is composed of nine members: Afghanistan, Chile, Guatemala, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Arab Republic and the United States of America. At its first session, held from 18 to 22 May 1959, the Commission decided to entrust the Secretariat with the preparation of a study on the status of permanent sovereignty of peoples and nations over their natural wealth and resources for consideration by the Commission at its second session. Member Governments, specialized agencies and regional economic commissions of the United Nations were requested to supply information on the subject for incorporation in the Secretariat study.

The preliminary study on the subject was completed at the end of 1959. It consists of five chapters. Chapter I deals with national measures affecting the ownership or use of natural resources by foreign nationals or foreign enterprises. It covers such measures as control over entry of foreign enterprises, requirements or restrictions on operations by foreign enterprises, expropriation and other forms of taking private property. Chapter II summarizes international agreements, both bilateral and multilateral, affecting foreign exploitation of natural resources. Chapter III summarizes efforts at international adjudication and official codification relating to the international responsibility of States in regard to the property and contracts of aliens. Chapter IV examines the status of permanent sovereignty over natural wealth and resources in Non-Self-Governing Territories and Trust Territories. It includes country studies of certain Non-Self-Governing Territories and nearly all the Trust Territories. Chapter V gives economic data relating to such matters as the extent of foreign investment and the international flow of private capital, concessions and development agreements with foreign nationals and companies for the development of resources.

The preliminary study was considered by the Commission at its second session, held from 16 February to 17 March 1960. The discussion centred on two questions: the subjects to be covered in the study, and the sources from which additional material should be obtained. With respect to the first, a number of suggestions were presented for the inclusion of additional information. With regard to the second question, opinions of the Members differed on whether the Secretariat should consult sources other than those supplied by Governments and specialized agencies.

At its fifteenth meeting, held on 4 March 1960, the Commission adopted a resolution requesting the Secretary-General, taking into account the views expressed by members of the Commission at its second session, to invite Member States and specialized agencies to verify the material in the preliminary study, and to submit additional pertinent information, with regard to matters within their respective jurisdictions. He was asked to prepare, in the light of such submissions, a revision of the study and to include in it references to United Nations decisions, reports and studies relating to rights and duties of States under international law and to international co-operation in the economic development of under-developed countries.

As requested by the Assembly, the Commission reported on its first two sessions to the Economic and Social Council which, at its twenty-ninth session, took note of the report.

As requested by the Commission, the Secretariat has addressed letters to Governments and specialized agencies requesting additional pertinent information. The preliminary study will then be revised and published in time for the consideration by the Commission at its third session to be held at the end of April 1961. It is anticipated that the final report of the Commission will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council for consideration at its thirty-second session.

12. International commercial arbitration

In compliance with resolution 708 (XXVII) adopted by the Economic and Social Council on 17 April 1959, a letter was sent on 2 July 1959 to fifty-five organizations interested in arbitration stating that the Secretariat was prepared to assist Governments and organizations in their efforts to improve arbitral legislation, practice and institutions, and to provide guidance within the terms of the resolution. The organizations were invited to submit comments or suggestions designed to promote more effective use of arbitration as a means of facilitating the continued development of international trade and other private law transactions.

The suggestions received in response to the Secretariat's letter include, among others, the following: performance by the United Nations of a clearing-house role for channelling requests from Governments for technical assistance; educational programmes through seminars, courses on arbitration, training of arbitrators; co-ordination of the activities of private organizations in disseminating information on arbitration laws, practices and facilities; establishment of basic standards of modern arbitration laws as models for domestic legislation; creation of new national arbitral bodies and regional arbitration centres; development of panels of arbitrators.

Other activities in the field of international commercial arbitration have been carried out for several years by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East, with the assistance of the secretariat at Headquarters, and by the Economic Commission for Europe. These activities are described in the annual reports of these Commissions to the Economic and Social Council.

13. Question of Charter review

The Committee on arrangements for a conference for the purpose of reviewing the Charter, established by General Assembly resolution 992 (X) of 21 November 1955 and consisting of all United Nations Members, met on 2 September 1959 and submitted its report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session in accordance with resolution 1136 (XII) of 14 October 1957. The majority of speakers considered that the time was not ripe for convening such a conference. As

recommended by the Committee, the General Assembly in resolution 1381 (XIV) of 20 November 1959: (1) decided to keep the Committee in being and to request it to report, with recommendations, to the Assembly not later than at its sixteenth session; and (2) requested the Secretary-General to continue the work envisaged in paragraph 4 of General Assembly resolution 992 (X).

The work envisaged in that resolution included the preparation of Supplements to the *Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs*. Supplement No. 1 covering the two-year period from 1 September 1954 to 1 September 1956 was published in 1957. Supplement No. 2 covering the period from 1 September 1956 to 1 September 1959 is under preparation and will be published at the end of 1960.

Chapter V

ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS

1. Conference and documents services

(*a*) The conference programme

During the period under review there were no significant events affecting the normal conference programme at Headquarters. However, two special unscheduled conferences were held at the European Office, for which the Secretary-General provided both facilities and servicing staff. These were the Conference on the Discontinuance of Nuclear Weapon Tests which began on 31 October 1958 and, with the exception of four short recesses, has remained in fairly continuous session, and the Conference of the Ten Nation Committee on Disarmament which convened on 15 March 1960 and which, after a recess in May, resumed its discussions on 7 June 1960.

(*b*) Documents services

Under the policy guidance of the Chief Editor, Editorial Control, whose special responsibility it is to approve manuscripts for issue as documents or for publication, continued to give assistance to departments in matters of planning, co-ordinating and rewriting, with the dual objects of ensuring maximum conciseness and readability and of preventing duplication. As in previous years, there was continuing co-operation with the Publications Board. In another aspect of its functions, Editorial Control issued further drafting instructions and conducted a drafting seminar.

In publishing, under the guidance of the Publications Board, total expenditures were maintained at previous levels notwithstanding further price increases for paper and printing. This was achieved by a more intensive use of the less expensive printing areas and by the external purchase of composition only, internal facilities being used for presswork and finishing. Furthermore, more work was transferred from the external printing programme to internal reproduction. The amount of work so transferred in 1959, costed at external prices, amounted to $260,095 as compared with $179,607 in the previous year. For the first time, as indicated in the previous annual report, the records of all of the meetings of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly were reproduced internally at Headquarters in English, French and Spanish, and the internal reproduction of the Official Records in Russian is progressing at the European Office with the use of modern photocomposition equipment especially built for the United Nations.

During the period under review, the French and Spanish editions of the proceedings of the Second United Nations International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy were issued and the Russian edition was released under a special agreement with the Academy of Sciences in Moscow. Special mention should also be made of the fact that, by the end of 1959, fifty-five volumes of the Treaty Series were issued, thereby eliminating all of the backlog and making it possible to achieve the goal so desired by the General Assembly of reducing to not more than one year the interval between receipt and publication of this material.

As regards distribution of official documentation, the Secretariat has continued its practice of circulating special documentation questionnaires to the Permanent Missions. These relate to the established series of documents as well as to miscellaneous publications. The Missions continue to be most co-operative both in the prompt submission and assessment of their requirement. The Missions are also periodically notified as to the precise documentation being forwarded to their governmental departments and ministries so that duplication can be avoided.

(*c*) Library services

In preparation for construction of the new United Nations Library (see below, section 6) the old building was evacuated, and the Library was established in temporary quarters in the Secretariat and Conference areas, the move being completed on 15 February 1960.

During 1959 the Library answered well over 100,000 reference questions and circulated more than 100,000 items for use outside the building. Acquisitions totalled over 275,000 pieces of material of all kinds: more than 8,000 books, about 85,000 issues of periodicals and newspapers, 83,000 government documents, nearly 100,000 United Nations and specialized agency documents and 1,700 maps.

In view of the disruption of services occasioned by the move, no new bibliographical projects were undertaken, but the Library was able to continue its established series, the *United Nations Documents Index* the *Index to Proceedings,* the *List of Selected Articles, New Publications* and the *Cumulative Index to the United Nations Treaty Series,* and to produce a number of special bibliographies, indexes and archival guides.

2. General services

The facilities of the Headquarters buildings have been severely taxed during the past year by the continuing demands of the heavy meeting schedule and the large number of visitors. The need to provide temporary quarters for the Library further contributed to the problem. At the same time, general services activities in connexion with overseas offices have required increasing

attention, and consequential adjustments in staff resources have been necessary to cope with this situation.

(a) Field Operations Service

Over the past few years, the question of co-ordinating and standardizing the administrative services provided to offices overseas has received particular attention. In 1959, the responsibilities of the Field Operations Service, previously limited to the administrative servicing of political and trusteeship missions, were extended to cover similar functions with respect to the information centres. More recently, the Central Administrative Section of the Bureau of Technical Assistance has been placed under the supervision of the Field Operations Service. This arrangement has permitted the extension to technical assistance operations of the same management techniques and procedures which have been proved effective with respect to missions and information centres.

Administrative liaison and co-ordination of operational needs of UNEF and other political and trusteeship missions have continued to be a major responsibility. Further action has been taken to standardize equipment and procedures for missions, and the field administration manual has been revised to incorporate current instructions for mission staff. As regards the corps of field service officers stationed overseas, the introduction of a cadre of career administrative and finance officers has proved beneficial in terms of accomplishment and morale.

The question of consolidation in common premises of offices of the United Nations and other international organizations in various cities throughout the world has received special attention. Following submission of a comprehensive report to the General Assembly last year, the Secretariat has organized in certain cities committees composed of the heads of the local office of each international agency. The purpose of these committees is to study the possibilities of consolidation of premises and submit recommendations for specific action in the respective locations. As appropriate, the assistance of Member Governments is being enlisted in this work.

(b) Purchase and Transportation Service

Procurement activity on behalf of UNEF continues to be a major feature of the purchase programme, and procedures for the advance planning of requirements have been well developed. This has permitted standardization of equipment and supplies, as well as extension of international buying, with resultant savings in prices and transportation charges. Further emphasis has also been given to the procurement of equipment and supplies by staff attached directly to UNEF, under policy guidance from Headquarters.

The volume of purchases for regular programmes and for technical assistance programmes has also continued at a high level and is increasing in complexity. Plans are now being developed for procurement requirements in connexion with United Nations Special Fund projects, and it is anticipated that by the end of 1960 the volume of such purchases will be substantial. The total value of purchases initiated at Headquarters during the year exceeded 4.5 million dollars, of which 33 per cent was placed overseas.

(c) Buildings Management Service

The re-location of the Library to permit demolition of the existing structure was accomplished during the period under review.

Engineering staff of the Service have represented the United Nations on technical matters with respect to the construction of the new Library building. Similar advice has also been provided in connexion with the building to be erected in Santiago, Chile, and the modernization of the premises in Geneva. At Headquarters, work is now in progress to expand seating arrangements in the General Assembly hall and the conference rooms to provide the facilities on a temporary basis needed as a result of the admission of new Member States. More permanent changes will await the results of the current architectural and engineering survey which is being conducted by outside experts.

(d) Commercial Management Service

The catering facilities have been affected by the high attendance at meetings, and overcrowding of the lounges, dining-room and cafeteria has been noted with increasing frequency. Continued increases in wage rates and food prices have affected operating margins but have been offset by expanded sales of such items as souvenirs.

The Gift Centre is widely patronized by visitors, with sales at a level of some $600,000. Sales items include articles from almost all Member nations.

There is a continued demand from philatelists for United Nations postage stamps and the recent issue of the first multicoloured United Nations stamp was well received. Although receipts from the sale of stamps appear to have stabilized at a figure in excess of one million dollars per year, it is anticipated that further promotional efforts will afford some increase in income. These efforts, however, are not designed solely to produce revenue, since the public information value of United Nations stamps is of equal importance to the philatelic sales.

(e) Communications and Records Service

The extension and improvement facilities linking Headquarters with the overseas offices has continued to receive particular attention. Under arrangements completed this year, certain cable traffic dispatched from New York is automatically re-transmitted at Geneva to onward receiving points. This installation permits more efficient utilization of telecommunications facilities and staff in Geneva.

Experimental engineering studies have been undertaken to develop a form of individual listening device which would be less susceptible to damage in public seating areas of the conference rooms than the present ear-phones. A number of designs have been prepared, and a pilot unit has been installed for testing under actual operating conditions.

Further progress has been achieved in extending the procedures and techniques of the Headquarters registry to overseas offices, and in several locations this work has been expedited through the assignment of experienced Registry personnel. At the European Office, a records retirement programme, patterned after that at Headquarters, has been introduced to effect the disposal of non-historical records which are now occupying storage space that could be better utilized for other purposes.

3. Staff administration

The Secretary-General has continued to give careful attention to the improvement in the geographical distribution of professional staff, and, in particular, to recruitment from Member States which have disproportionately few nationals on the staff. A number of measures have been taken in this direction; but for various reasons, including the increasingly specialized staff requirements of the Secretariat, and the understandable inability of some States to release experienced personnel, progress has been slow. Efforts were continued to increase the interchange of staff between Headquarters and field offices of the United Nations. During the past twelve months, emphasis was placed on the recruitment of persons seconded from Governments, universities and other bodies who would serve in the Secretariat for a fixed period of time rather than on recruitment for career service.

The staff requirements of United Nations activities in Laos and Guinea were met principally by deployment of staff from regular duties. The same applied to the plebiscite in the Cameroons under British administration. United Nations staff were also detached to assist with the activities of the World Refugee Year. The Secretary-General has been especially concerned with the provision of well-qualified staff, in adequate numbers, for work with the Economic Commission for Africa. The Commission's basic minimum needs for the launching of the operation have been met, partly through the reassignment of existing staff, but its staff is still incomplete and plans are under way for intensified recruitment. Emphasis is of course placed upon finding candidates who meet the professional requirements, and who are also oriented to the Commission's economic environment, with appropriate consideration to the geographical distribution factor.

Apart from the recruitment of staff on a permanent or temporary basis, the selection and appointment of experts serving in the various technical assistance programmes of the United Nations still continue at an increasing pace. Three hundred and forty-seven individuals were appointed to serve in these programmes. They were recruited from forty-five countries and sent to sixty-four countries. Included in this total were ten individuals appointed under the Operating and Executive Personnel Programme (OPEX), and eight individuals appointed to serve as special consultants to the United Nations Special Fund.

The Appointment and Promotion Board, Committee and Panel, now in their second year of operations, have established working procedures to accelerate the review of staff, both as to contractual status and for promotion purposes, and have made marked progress in their heavy task.

The comprehensive review of the Joint Staff Pension Fund, which is being carried out pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1310 (XIII) of 10 December 1959, with the assistance of an Expert Group of outside consultants, is nearing its completion and the experts are expected to complete a report on their work in July 1960. As already related in the previous annual report, the review is to embrace the system of benefits and their present and future adequacy, the methods by which pensionable remuneration could be revised, and the financial and technical bases of the Pension Fund. As requested by the General Assembly, the Secretary-General intends to submit, in conjunction with the executive heads of the other member organizations and in co-operation with the Joint Staff Pension Board, proposals for action by the General Assembly at its fifteenth session in 1960.

4. Review of the organization and work of the Secretariat

The General Assembly at its fourteenth session during its consideration of the budget estimates decided that there should be a general review of the activities and organization of the Secretariat (resolution 1446 (XIV)). It requested the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of experts having broad and practical experience in the various aspects of administration and chosen with due regard to geographical distribution in consultation with the respective Governments to work with him in reviewing the activities and organization of the Secretariat with a view to proposing further measures to ensure maximum economy and efficiency.

After considering the report of the committee of experts, the Secretary-General is to present to the Assembly at its fifteenth session provisional recommendations as well as the committee's report. The final recommendations and further reports of the committee are to be presented to the Assembly at its sixteenth session.

In accordance with the resolution, the Secretary-General invited a group of experts to meet at United Nations Headquarters on 23 June to make a preliminary review and to adopt a programme for its future work.

5. Financial questions

The budgetary and financial aspects of the operation of the United Nations Emergency Force is covered in the portion of this report dealing with the Force (see chapter I, section 7).

(a) Budgetary situation

Budgetary expenditures in 1959 totalled $61,460,607; income from staff assessment was $6,284,869, and other income (excluding contributions from Member States), $5,762,981. The balance on surplus account at 31 December 1959 was $1,474,979. Of this amount, a sum of $527,988 was transferred to the Working Capital Fund on 1 January 1960 pursuant to resolution 1445 (XIV), a sum of $323,860 was credited to Members' contributions for 1960 and the balance of $623,131 is available for credit to Members against their 1961 contributions.

The approved budget for 1960 has been issued as Supplement No. 5A to the Official Records of the Fourteenth Session of the General Assembly. The appropriations voted for 1960 total $63,149,700; the approved estimate of income from staff assessment is $6,329,000 and the approved estimate of other income is $5,357,500.

Gross expenditure requirements for 1961 are initially estimated at $67,453,750, income from staff assessment at $6,600,000 and income other than staff assessment at $5,451,780. These estimates may be expected to be increased in respect of certain items which are currently

under discussion by the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council or other organs. The foreword to the 1961 budget estimates summarizes the anticipated requirements for that year as well as the status of the 1960 budget. Some of the factors reflected in the increased 1961 estimates will also affect the level of budgetary requirements in 1960.

(*b*) Working Capital Fund

By General Assembly resolution 1445 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, the Working Capital Fund was established for 1960 at $25 million, of which $23,920,842 was to be provided by cash advances from Members on the basis of the scale of assessments applying to 1960 contributions (General Assembly resolution 1308 (XIII)), $551,170 by transfer of the balance of surplus account as at 31 December 1957 not applied against Members' assessment for 1958, and $527,988 by transfer of the balance of surplus account as at 31 December 1958 not applied against Members' assessment for 1959.

As at 31 May 1960, a balance of $674,038 remained unpaid in respect of the cash advances from Members to the Working Capital Fund. By the same date, the Secretary-General, under authorities granted by General Assembly resolution 1445 (XIV), had made the following advances from the Fund: (1) to finance budgetary expenditure pending receipt of contributions, $16,341,792; (2) for loans to a specialized agency, $35,523; (3) for self-liquidating purchases and activities, $383,252; (4) for advances for unforeseen and extraordinary expenses, $258,608. In addition to these advances, authorizations issued under resolution 1445 (XIV) for which funds have not been disbursed totalled $398,517.

(*c*) Contributions

As at 31 May 1960, the status of the 1960 contributions and those in arrears for 1959, 1958 and 1957 was as follows:

	Assessments for the year, in US dollars			
	1960	*1959*	*1958*	*1957*
Total amount...	58,347,514	61,500,000	51,500,000	49,088,050
Payments and other credits..	13,819,164	57,685,096	49,999,363	49,023,491
Balance due....	44,528,350	3,814,904	1,500,637	64,559

The contributions to the budgets for the years prior to 1957 had been paid in full.

Assessments for 1960 were made on the basis of the scale of assessments adopted by the General Assembly in resolution 1308 (XIII) of 10 December 1958 and resolution 1373 A (XIV) of 17 November 1959 (assessment of Guinea).

Under the authority granted by resolution 1308 (XIII), the Secretary-General informed Member States of the currencies other than United States dollars in which payment of part of the 1960 contributions could be accepted, and asked them to inform him of the maximum amount of each of those currencies that they would wish to make available in payment of their contributions. On the basis of the replies received and taking into account actual United Nations requirements in each currency, arrangements were made whereby Member States were given the maximum facilities to pay in non-United States currencies. Twelve Member States availed themselves in 1960 of the option to pay in one or other of the non-United States currencies to the equivalent of a total of $US3.2 million. For 1959, fifteen Member States paid the equivalent of $US3.8 million in currencies other than United States dollars.

(*d*) Cash position

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly, having considered reports on the cash position of the Organization submitted by the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, decided to increase the level of the Working Capital Fund, as noted above, and to continue in 1960 the authorization to the Secretary-General to borrow, under specified conditions, cash from special funds and accounts in his custody for purposes which normally relate to the Working Capital Fund. It also decided to extend that authorization to cover short-term loans from Governments. The maintenance of an adequate level of cash balances available to meet current disbursements, pending receipt of contributions, is a matter of continuing concern and is kept under constant study. A further report on the cash position will be submitted to the General Assembly at its fifteenth session.

(*e*) Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds

The Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds, appointed by General Assembly resolution 1296 (XIII) of 5 December 1958, was established to assist in obtaining funds for programmes falling outside the regular United Nations budget and financed through voluntary contributions. These programmes included the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance, the United Nations Special Fund, UNICEF, UNRWA and the programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The financial position of these programmes is reviewed in the appropriate portions of the present report.

The General Assembly at its twelfth session initiated the procedure of holding a special pledging conference for contributions to the two refugee programmes, which was continued at the thirteenth and fourteenth sessions. On the basis of the results of the pledging conferences held in prior years, the Negotiating Committee recommended a continuation of this procedure.

Adopting this recommendation, the Assembly on 5 December 1959 adopted resolution 1440 (XIV), under which an *ad hoc* Committee of the whole Assembly will be convened during the fifteenth session when pledges of voluntary contributions for the two refugee programmes will be announced. The Negotiating Committee for Extra-Budgetary Funds was reappointed, under the same terms of reference as in previous years, and will report on its activities to the Assembly at its fifteenth session.

6. United Nations Library

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly unanimously accepted a gift of $6.2 million from the Ford Foundation for the construction, furnishing and equipping of a new building to house the United Nations Library on the Headquarters site, and extended to the Ford Foundation its highest appreciation for the gift and the spirit which prompted it.

Even in 1950, when the Secretariat moved into the new Headquarters, the present library building was regarded as inadequate. Apart from the aesthetic incongruity of the exterior, the building, which had been constructed prior to the transfer of the Headquarters site to the United Nations, was not adapted to library use. The progressive growth of the collections since that time and the sharp increase in the demands for services, both by the Secretariat and by delegations, has further strained the physical capacity of the Library. The gift from the Ford Foundation will make it possible for the Library better to serve its central role as a vital tool for delegations and for the Secretariat in the fulfilment of their tasks, and to become an international centre for study and research in world affairs, available to scholars and writers and other accredited users.

In accepting the gift, by resolution 1354 (XIV) of 3 November 1959, the Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to proceed with the construction, furnishing and equipping of the new building and requested him to report in 1960 regarding the level of library resources and services that should be made available to ensure that the new library might be used to the best possible advantage.

The demolition of the present Library building was begun on 15 March 1960; the new building is to be ready for occupancy in late 1961.

7. United Nations International School

The Secretary-General, in a report to the General Assembly at its fourteenth session, referred to the difficulties of placing the International School on a permanent and financially sound basis and at the same time of ensuring that its facilities were available to the children of the greatest possible number of staff of delegations, United Nations staff members and others associated with the United Nations. He proposed that a continuing fund should be established to assist the School and suggested that it might come from the net revenue arising from the operation of the United Nations Gift Centre.

The General Assembly, in resolution 1439 (XIV) of 5 December 1959, invited the Board of Trustees of the School to establish an International School Fund and decided to contribute to the Fund for five years such continuing financial assistance as the Assembly considered necessary. The Assembly also decided to contribute $100,000 to the Fund in 1960 to liquidate the operating deficit existing at the end of the 1959-1960 school year and for such other purposes of the School as the Board of Trustees deemed fit.

The Board of Trustees has subsequently established the Fund and has increased the target for enrolment from 330 in 1959-1960 to 400 students in 1960-1961. It has increased the tuition fee in the secondary grades from $800 to $1000 and at the same time has increased the appropriation for scholarships and bursary grants to children of members of delegations, United Nations staff members and persons associated with the United Nations from $27,600 in 1959-1960 to $64,000 in 1960-1961.

Continued efforts are being made to find suitable permanent accommodation for the School and to raise funds from private sources for the construction of a suitable building and, if necessary, for acquiring a site for it.

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